INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 187- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Dec.	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MAOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	SANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,611
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
2 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £51.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
x17th „	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th „	SIYEIZAN M. ..	Straits & Japan.
*31 „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
7th Dec	BARPETA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th „	KARAGOLA ..		East & South Africa.
9th „	VARELA ..		Busreh via Karachi.
10th „	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Soiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Panang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 „
Mutoran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	1 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 2 1279, 28738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drem Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39[illegible]	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Sett'ement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER for the post of an Assistant Master in the Palanpur High School. Applicants who are bonafide natives of this state and have Sanskrit as their second language shall be preferred. The selected candidate shall be on probation for a year. Apply with necessary details and salary expected to the Head Master, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A R584

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Three ASSISTANT MASTERS for the I. P. Zanana Mission High School, Surat to teach amongst them the following subjects:—English and Mathematics up to the Sixth Standard, Science and Persian of the whole school, History and Geography up to Matriculation. None but graduates need apply. Trained graduates preferred. Application to be made to the PRINCIPAL.
A 29622

WANTED, An experienced coach temporarily for 4 months from 1st January, 1928, to stay in Jath and coachup Shrimant the Yuvaraj, Jath State for the Matriculation examination of 1928. Apply to undersigned stating salary wanted before 15th December, 1927. A. M. MASURKAR, State Karbhari, Jath State, Jath, 28th November, 1927.
A 29600

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—SITUATION by a GEOLOGIST and MINERAL PROSPECTOR has 25 years' experience, well trained in prospecting and mining by the European and American Mining Engineers. Best opportunity for Zamindars and Capitalists. Apply to "MINING," 316, Ramcote, Hyderabad (Deccan).
B R578A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dosutis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dousutie will be sent free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job, Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.
Unbleached ..... Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached ..... Rs. 2- 3-0 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA has ceased to be in our employment from the 31st day of July, 1927, and that the Power of Attorney which was granted by us to him has been cancelled.

Notice is further given that Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA, who was employed in our Calcutta firm has ceased to be in our employment.

If any person deals with the said Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA or Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA on our behalf he will do so at his own risk.

P. Pro. Oomer Noor Mohamed & Co.,
ABBAADAM ESMAIL.
R586

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 635 of 1923.

Messrs. NAGINDAS MANILAL, a firm, carrying on business, at Bombay as Shroffs and Commission Agents, at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) CHANDULAL GHELLABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Anant Rushi's Wadi, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort and (2.) GATULAL VITHALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, both the defendants carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Chandulal Ghellabhai .....Defendants.

and

NAROTAMDAS KASONDAS, of Broach, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Broach ....Assignee of Decree.

To

CHANDULAL GHELLABHAI,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of December, 1927, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 18th day of July, 1925 in favour of the plaintiffs and by them transferred to the Assignee should not be executed by the said transferee against you the said 1st defendant Chandulal Ghellabhai.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of October, 1927.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee.
29632

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 916 of 1924.

MULJI VALLABHJI .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
BALMUKUND GOVINDRAM .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground now made into one together with bungalows and outhouses messuages tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 46-1|4 Gunthas or thereabouts particulars whereof are as under:—

Bearing Entry No. 245, 245, Survey No. 10, 65, Pot No. 1|1 part, 1 part and assessed at Rs. 8-5-0.

The said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Pedroo Doming Vim, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Kashinath Mahtre, on or towards the North by a Water Stream and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29630

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Lalubhai Narsilal, Rangildas Gopaldas Tolat and Narottamdas Chabildas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moreshwar Narayen Kirtikar and his son Narayenrao Moreshwar Kirtikar, the Mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and at Dady Seth Agiary Street, admeasuring about 287 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 40, New No. 244, Old Survey No. 391, New Survey No. 248 Cadastral Survey No. 1959 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4204 and 4206 Street Nos. 369, 371, 1 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Moroba Sadashiv, on the South partly by the Dady Sheth Agiary Lane and partly by the property of late Vithoba Vasudeoji, on the East by the property of Nagindas Vizbhukhandas and on the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Mortgagees' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLACK ACID BLUE AND CHROME BLACK DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smethan Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for Haji Ahmed Noormahomed and pursuant to the decree, dated the 16th September, 1927, in Suit No. 502 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed Noormahomed vs. K. B. Nagier and Bros.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms:—

40 Drums 2 Cwt. each Sulphur Black.
5 Drums weighing 4 cwts. Acid Blue.
5 Drums weighing 10 cwts. Chrome Black.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE INDIAN SAFES, ETC.

Under instructions from MR. HERBERT V. LEE, the TRUSTEE APPOINTED UNDER THE DEED OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE BOOK DEBTS Stock in Trade and all moveable assets of Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & CO. Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th day, of December, 1927 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Office Furniture, etc., comprising of plain writing tables, cupboards, electric table and ceiling fans, copying press, Mehta, boxes, Indian made safes, Oliver Typewriter, glass vase lamps, pehdi gadla and pillows, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Bombay will have A New Sensation.
HELLO! MOVIE GOERS!
—DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR
"A Lover's Oath"
Featuring—Well-known Stars "RAMON NOVARRO"
Hero of mighty spectacle—"BENHUR"—Metro Production where he was engaged after having worked in "A LOVER'S OATH"
Supported in this mighty spectacle—By
"Kathleen Key"
Darling of the screen having sweet beauty and smooth expressions.
NEXT WEEK: DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM CO.'S
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM!
Draupadi Vastra Haran
("An Episode from Maha Bharat")
Will be shortly screened at the
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.
WATCH THE DATE
The scenes of Rajsuya Sacrifice, Maya Sabha and Bhagwan Krishna's miracle during the "Vastra Haran" are most stirring.
Apply for booking to:
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM CO.
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 9
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE!
KICHAK VADH
(By Mr. KHADILKER.)
will be staged by
MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
Reserve your seats at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
(Stay only upto end of December.)

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
present
THE
"GREAT DECEPTION"
6 Reels
Based on Thrilling War Theme
Starring
Aileen Pringle and Ben Lyon
THIS IS REAL DRAMA!
"Felix Gym Gem"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
Presents
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
A Universal SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND THE CANARY
FEATURING
LAURA LA PLANTE

Owing to Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA.
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SEE
TO-NIGHT and during This Week
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
SUPER CLASSIC PRODUCTION
ALIBABA & 40 THIEVES
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss JILLOO and other well-known Stars
DON'T MISS TO SEE
Daily Four Shows at 4-45, 7, 9 11 p.m.&
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

GITA DAY 5th December.

The Hindu Maha Sabha in its annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observe the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month as the Gita-day (the day on which the Mahabharata War commenced.) If falls on the 5th December, this year (1927).

THE BHAGAVAT-GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGIRI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT.

Nearly a lakh of copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and, now another ten thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap edition are issued for the benefit of the public.

Price Per Copy, Annas Four. Foreign 6d.
Price of a Single Copy by V. P. P. is 7 (Seven) As.
Two copies 12 As. Three copies Re. 1-1 as. Four copies Re. 1-6 as.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review" edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Peridical," send your name and address with a Four-anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review:" Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 as. Subscription can commence from any month. "Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World [illegible]on Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION CAUSES OPENING DECLINE. DISAPPOINTING NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL. INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES. SELLING PRESSURE. TEXTILE DEMAND POOR. SLIGHT RALLY ON LOCAL COVERING. FUTURES 34 TO 24 POINTS LOWER. SPOT 30 POINTS DOWN AT 19.65.

New York, Dec. 5.

The Market had an easier appearance at the opening, prices showing a decline of 10 points, under scattered liquidation, principally of near months. News from Liverpool was disappointing. A generally favo[illegible]able view was taken of the crop estimate, issued by Fossick Bureau, of 13,185,000 Bales. The said authority stated that 11,775,000 Bales were ginned upto 30th ultimo. The market was without sufficient support to offset selling pressure influenced by unfovourable conditions in the dry foods market. Some steadiness was imported during the last hour on local covering. The market quietened on the decline, operators evidently awaiting the final. Bureau Report. The close was quiet but steady at a decline of 34 to 24 points. Spot cotton fell 30 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a decline of 38 to 37 points. Middling spot prices were reduced by 35 points to 19.21c.

Passing over fluctuations caused by incidental factors and market technicalities, it would seem that cotton is now in a position where ultimate price movement would have to spring from the attitude of speculative buyers and trade. With a surplus indicated over current needs, buyers must be found for the surplus. Our own feeling is that the bottom is not yet reached and that inasmuch as vision is unlikely to be reward ed under the circumstances, patience will be the crowning virtue. It is better to wait for developments.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 5th Dec.

January Higher 19.40 (at the opening).
January lowest 19.15 (1.08 p.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Technical position easier trade support indifferent."

Reuter:—"Market easy on increased selling pressure. Stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

T. Price.—"Narrow market pending Government report. Average estimate 12,750,000 bales."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Now York, Dec. 5.
January	19.16—.34
March	19.35—.33
May	19.48—.33
July	19.15—.29
October	19.04—.28
Middling Spot	19.65—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Now York, Dec. 5.
January	19.26—.38
March	12.45—.37
Middling Spot	19.21—.35

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.26—.38
March	19.45—.37
Middling Spot	19.21—.35

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.24
March	19.46
May	19.60

New York, Noon. Call.

January	19.22
March	19.41
May	10.54

New Orlean 9.30 a.m

January	19.39
March	19.58
May	19.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 5. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.-S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

COFFEE.

	New York, Dec. 5.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 5-12-27	5318000	730700[illegible]
„ Yesterday do.	44000	88000
Exports to date do.	3177000	4383000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	2553000	2770000
„ Interior Towns do	1329000	1489000
„ Liverpool 2-12-27	964000	1024000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	6119000	6665000
Quantity in Sight do.	8830000	10533000

LIVERPOOL.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE. FOSSICKS ESTIMATE CROP 13,185,000 BALES. GINNED 11,775,000 BALES. FUTURES 10 TO 13 POINTS LOWER. SPOT 4 POINTS LOWER AT 10.97D. SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 3 points, against an expectation of 3 points higher, on parity with previous New York closing quotations. There was absence of buying power and prices declined further on increased crop estimate issued by Messrs. Fossick Bureau. The close was weak at a decline of 13 points in the near months while distant deliveries declined 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot prices declined 4 points to 97d. prr lb.

Day's sales of ready cotton were estimated at 7,000 bales.

In sympathy with easier American Cotton quotations, the Empire Futures also declined by 12 to 13 points, January closing at 10-43 and March at 10.44d.

The Egyptian Futures ring ruled weak and prices closed at a decline of 23 to 28 points. Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot was easier by 20 points to 17.75d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 5th December.

Fossicks estimate crop 13,185,000 bales ginned 11,775,000 Bales.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable information from their Liverpool friends: dated 5-12-27.

Note: Market is easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

The following private crop estimate is to hand:—

Fossick Bureau 13,184,000 Bales against previous 13,572,000 Bales.

American Cotton Statistics:	Bales. Dec. 2. 1927
Brought into sight for the season,	8,830,000
Export from America for the season	3,264,000
Of which to Japan for the season	505,000
American Mills Taking for the season	3,044,000
Interior Stocks	3,857,000

Taking of World's Spinners. Week ending 25|11|27 437,000 B|1.

Takings of World's Spinners Week ending 25|11|27 437,000 B|s.

Messrs. Dreman and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. December 5th Inst. (5-13 p.m.)

"Speculative interest negligible. Trade holding aloof. Undertone is weaker. Market inactive pending Bureau Report."

Messrs. Drennan and Co have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 5th Nov. (5.05 p.m.)

Fossick estimate crop at 13,184,000 Bales. Ginnings 11,775,000 Bales. This indicates bullish Bureau.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5. Opening	Closing
December		10.30—.13
January	10.48	10.41—.12
February		10.39—.12
March	10.48	10.41—.12
April		10.39—.12
May —	10.48	10.41—.12
June		10.39—.11
July		10.37—.11
August		10.29—.10
September		10.20—.11
October	10.18	10.11—.11
November		10.06—.11
December		10.04—.12
Middling Spot		10.97—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation.	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Scinde, Good	7.90—.05
Scinde, Fully Good	8.10—.05
Scinde, Fine	8.30—.05
Bengal, Good	7.90—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	80.10—.05
Bengal, Fine	8.30—.05
Oomra, Good	8.55—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.80—.05
Omra, Fine	9.05—.05
Broach, Good	9.15—.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.45—.05
Broach, Fine	9.75—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	London, Dec. 5.
December	17.01—.28
January	17.16—.26
February	17.16—.26
March	17.37—.28
April	17.37—.28
May	17.47—.26
June	a17.47—.26
July	17.51—.24
August	17.51—.24
September	17.51—.24
October	a 17.61—.23
November	17.46—.23
December	17.46—.23
Sakallaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.75—.20

BOMBAY

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD—SCATTERED BUYING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Following a decline of 34 points in New York futures, the local forward market for Broach Cotton April|May 1928 delivery opened at Rs. 380. There was absence of buyers and prices declined to Rs. 378|8 on selling by Commission Houses. At the decline scattered covering rallied prices and the market ruled rather steady.

Rates at 4 p.m. were as follows:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	4 p.m.
Broach A|M.	380	380|8	378|8	380
Oomra D.|J.	341	343	341	342|12
Oomra Mar.	345	347	345	346|12
Bengal D.|J.	308	309	308	308|8
Bengal Mar.	312	313	312	312|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower. The local market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 380. At this level there was scattered buying by Commission Houses and local operators. The market ruled steady and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	380	380|8	380	380|8
Oomra D.|J.	342	342|8	342	342|8
Oomra March	346	346|8	346	346|8
Bengal D.|J.	309	309|4	309	309
Bengal March	313	313|8	313	313|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
December	236.00—1.80
March	244.80—1.50
June	248.40—1.30

Messrs. Brnel and Co.'s report dated 6th December:—

The ready market continues to be neglected and if there is not an improvement very shortly in the demand, an outlet for the crop will be difficult to find. We adhere

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

	(in thousands)— Final Esti. Bales	Previous Esti. Bales
J. W. JAY & CO.	13,275	13,606
SOUTHERN COTTON	12,563	12,655
A. NORDEN CO.	12,836	- nil.
WALKINS BUREAU	12,700	12,580
PIERCE & CO		
MISS GILES	12,785	12,735
Fossick Bureau	13,184	13,572

(N. B. Messrs. Pierce and Co. have engaged Miss Giles to issue cotton crop estimates on their behalf, and therefore, there would, henceforth, be no independent estimates issued by Messrs. Pierce and Co.) To our bearish views, in fact each passing day strengthens our conviction that lower prices are inevitable and we are strongly in favour of hedging all holdings of actual Cotton which forward sales until such time as there are real signs of a Trade demand.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Bengal Dec/Jan	308
Bengal March	312
Broach Apl/May	380
Oomra Dec/Jan	342
Oomra March	346

SPOT RATE.

	S.F.	F.	F.G.	G.
Bengal	324	318	311	303
S./P.	322	316	609	301
Rajputana	324	318	311	303
	ex S.F.	S.F.	F.	F.G.
Oomra No 3	362	355	348	338
C. P. No 1	382	375	368	358
C. P. No. 2	372	365	358	348
Khandesh		351	341	331

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO/S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	998	32,170	24,883
Central India	430	13,404	9,490
Barsi and Nagar	2,489	24,493	8,535
Hyderabad Gaorani	913	6,561	1,097
Berar	7,440	1,04,851	37,748
Central Provinces	3,680	32,927	8,882
Total Domras	15,950	2,14,706	85,635
Dholera	191	15,828	3,589
N.-W. Provinces	341	46,595	19,513
Rajputana	89	7,559	5,841
Sind-Punjab	582	20,229	3,107
Broach	.....	2,564	124
Commpta & Dharwar	...	2,393	6,885
Westerns-Northern	...	2,839	7,011
Cocanada	.....	.....	395
Tinnevelly and Cam. dia	.....	6,207	4,436
Persian	.....	2,751	2,175
American	.....	18,590	30,113
Egyptian and African		6,438	17,144
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	4	5
Total		17,103 3,46,706	7,90,983
in-full pressed	Yester	This	Last

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Yesterday London silver prices improved by 1|8d. on little Indian buying. Offerings were small and the tone was quiet but steady. Shanghai exchange opened at 2 7-7|16 and later cables showed it firm at 2-7-9|16. The local market opened firm at Rs. 60|14 for Magsar delivery. At this level long liquidation depressed prices by about As. 4 but prices again recovered on steady support. Maha delivery is quoted one anna below Posh quotations:—

Double options premiums:—

Magasar	0 7 0
Posh	1 2 0
Maha	1 14 0

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

Ready	21 5 6
Margashirsha	21 5 0
Posha	21 5 0
Naradas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 5 6
National City	21 8 0
London Ready	26 15 0
Forward	26 10 0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2-7-1|2
Closing	2-7-5|8
New York cent	58 10 0
Silver Ready	60 12 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Margashirsha	60-12	60-15	60-10	60-12
Posha	60-10	60-13	60- 8	60-10

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|32-1|2.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32-3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange: Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1|4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84.11-1/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-15.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26-10
Tone of Silver:—Dull, India bought. China sold. China bought. America offered after fixing.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.88-3|16.
Paris Cross Rate Fres. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Tree month 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months to six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easier.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bales	day.	year.	year.
Europe	896	93,580	52,901
Japan & China	1,400	76,034	59,919
Coast Ports	50	4,748	3,014
Up-country by Rail ...		23,931	27,732
Afloat harbour for Europe			
China & Japan		11,628	7,100
Total	2,346	2,09,921	1,50,666

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery. Contract. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	330		
Bengal Fine M.G.	320	+ 7/8	+ 7/8
Bengal F.G.M.G.	310		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	310		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	360/65		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360/65	+20	+19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	352/55		
Arvi Fine M.G.	352/55	+10	+ 9
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	342/45	— 1/2	— 3/4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	342/45		
Khandeh Fine M.G.	338/40	— 4	— 6/7
Muthia Fine M.G.	338/40	— 6	—11
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	360		
Purna Average Quality	345		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	350		
Indore/Ujjain	350		
Burwah Sanavad	345/50		
		March.	
Broach Fine M.G.		+14/5	
Broach F.G.M.G.	.....		
Westerns Good M.G.	365		
Westerns, H.G.	....		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	430		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	405		
Compta F.G M.G.	405		
Dholera F.G.M.G	.....		
Kado-Viramgam Fine M.G.	.....		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay. Dec. 6.

100	Colaba Land Mill	Hingoli	358
100	Dawn Mill	Comptah	410
500	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	350/352
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Amraoti	352
100	Vardhman Bros.	Jalna	347
100	Do.	Chopda	338
200	G. G. Kesha	Berar	338/343

Gann's Cotton Forecast for 1928.

Mr. Gann's Cotton Forecast for 1928 will be ready shortly, and intending subscribers are requested to book their orders with the undersigned immediately in order to avoid delay in obtaining it. Ask for special offer.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY

Post Box No. 591 : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 6.

JUTE.

Albion 560, Allianc 698, Anglo India 517, Auckland 410. Barnagore 327, Bally 340, Birla 18/8, Belvedere 773, Budge-Budge 675, Caledonian 810, Chapdani 215, Clive 52/12, Craig 7, Cheviot 400, Dalhousie 620, Delta 745, Empire 70, Fort Gloster 1160, Fort William 495, Godalpara 1500, Gourepore 1010, Hukumchand 24/4, Hooghly 110, Howrah 65/10, Kamarhatty 900, Kankanarrah 670, Kelvin 1000, Khardah 710, Kinnison 1270, Lansdowne 380, Lawrence 830, Lothian 670, Naihati 710, National 37/10, New Central 790, Northbrook 74/8, Orient 345, Presidency 14, Reliance 92/8, Standahd 595, Union 850, Waverly 9/12, Hessian 17/6, Jute 63.

COTTON.

Dunbar 248.

COAL.

Katras Jherriah 65, New Kendah 5/6, Raneegunge 28/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. I. Corporation 4, Burma Corp. 9/8, Bengal Iron 18, Burn Co. 397, I. I. Steel 21/4, Marshalls 4/12, Madon Theatres 5/5, Imperial Bank 1435, Imperial Conty. 357, 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 75/3, 45-55 Loan 106/10, 4 per cent. New Loan 88/2.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet. Undertone steady. Coal shares are without any change. —Government Securities are dull.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst

Wheat	4,121	cwts.
Linseed	1,868	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	164	„
Gingellyseeds	6,817	„
Poppyseed	109	„
Groundnuts	24,228	„
Castorseed	4,668	„
Rice	52,803	„
Myrabollams ...	4,628	„
Cottonseed	52,347	„
Mowraseed	1,630	„
Gram	2,405	„
Joowar	1,083	„
Maize	133	„
Barley	66	„
Bajree	4,586	„
Coal	2,762	„

AMERICANW HEAT TO RISE

BULLISH FIGURES EXPECTED

Liverpool, Dec. 5. 5.50 p.m.

"We have received the following telegram from our American friends: World Shipments and visible expected bullish expects American wheat advance independently of foreign market."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS.

	Weed ending 3rd Dec. 1927. This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	509	8,830	10,553
Receipts at U. S. Ports	291	5,301	7,168
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	60	498	1,130
To Continent	167	2,211	2,543
To Japan, Canada, etc	73	555	664
Total	300	3,264	4,337
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	499	6185*	6,189
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	59	1036	931
VISIBL/ SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports	2553	2,770	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1329	1.489	
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	2237	2,397	
Total	6119	6,656	
Last week	6068	6,421	
Difference on week	+51	+235	
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	964	1,136	
	This week	Last week	
Exports of American Cotton to India	200	1,300	
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)	4800	4,600	

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Linseed May 1928	10 7 3
Wheat Jan. 1928	7 8 9
Wheat May 1928	7 9 0
Wheat Spot Delhi	7 9 0
Wheat December	7 9 0
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 8 0
Groundnuts Spot	55 4 0
Groundnuts Feb. 1928	55 15 0
Cottonseed Jan. 1928	4 4 6
Linseed Spot Bold	10 2 0
Linsed Spot Small	10 1 0
Castorseed May 1928	49 5 0

200	Century Mill	Comptah	415
100	H. Rambhagat	Malkapur	337/338
100	Do.	Deulgaon	330
100	K. Damjee	Sanavad	343
100	Currimbhai	C. P. No. 1	372
100	Do	Parbhani	357
100	Gokak Mill	Jaipur	331
100	K. Damjee	Manwath Road	354
100	Laugley	Bengal	300

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day for settlement purposes.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 74-9.
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 107
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 85/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74-9.
1945-55 Rs. 106.
Tone of Market.—Easy.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

(V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, Dec. 3.

JUTES.

Market for this section opened week and speculative counters Howrah Clive and National declined upto 64/4, 51/10 and 36/14 but again some liveliness returned in the later part of of the week and the rates improved upto 66/8, 53/12 and 38/2 which closed easy at 65/14, 52/2 and 37/14 respectively.

Among remarkable features of the section were Nuddea which advanced from 65 to 70/8, Barnagore from 322 to 339, Khardah from 675 to 705, Lothian from 650 to 675 and Lansdowne from 370 to 382.

On the other hand the Scrips which marked a decline were: Kanknarrah from 680 to 670, Union from 870 to 855, Dalhousie from 630 to 612 and Reliance from 95 to 92/8.

Market for Hessians is exceptionally good for ready as well as forward positions which foreshadows a very healthy future for the Industry.

Dividends declared: Barnagore 25s. adinterim, Ganges Rs. 36.

COTTONS.

Only a few transactions in Bengal-Nagpur were recorded and the scrip touching 30/8 came down to 29/4. Dunbar were nominally quoted Rs. 250

COALS.

There was nothing particular except for the enquiry for the first class scrips which were very scarce. Only Khas Jerriah record a rise of two points. Union were a shade easier at 24/12.

TEA SHARES.

Owing to a further reduction of about an anna at the Tea Sale, prices of shares were a little easier and there were more sellers in the market Bishnauth were quoted 43/4, East India 25/8, Jutlibari 25/12, New Samanbag 58, Seajuli 50, New Terai 20/5 x.d. and Hattikhira 34/8. The undertone is healthy.

BANKS

Central Bank were done at 27/12 and Imperial Banks were unchanged.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

No Change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Born and Co. were a very steady market and have improved from 380 to 395 with buyers over. Britannia Eng were another good feature to record a rise from Rs. 4 to 4/14, Ivan Jones and Indian Cables were also steady at 5/4x and 5/12 respectively. Indian Iron and Steel were quite at 21/2 on a rumour of a less dividend of annas eight. Bengal Iron were also easy in sympathy at 18. A few transactions were recorded in Tata Iron Second Preference at 93 in the early part of the week. Steel Products have improved to 8/4. Watford Transport had buyers upto 2. Bengal Telephone were a steady feature and have advanced to 13/14. Some interest was exhibited in Sugar concerns this week. Champaran were better at 12/8 from 11/8. Ryam were quoted at 10/8, New Savan at 7/12 Triton Insurance came to business after a long time with a very good advance from its listed price of Rs. 210 to 300 and good business was put through at the price. Midnapore Zamindary were steady at 145.

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£75-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£207 17/4

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

December 6.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 26th Nov. 1927	1926
	Bales	Bales
CALCUTTA	2705	722
BOMBAY*	67073	31117
KARACHI	35146	9996
MADRAS	812	510
RANGOON	(a)	
TUTICORIN		146
	105736	42191

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 26th Nov. 1927	1926
	Bales	Bales
CALCUTTA	90	62
BOMBAY*	16692	14647
KARACHI	7912	2346
MADRAS	1411	179
RANGOON	2615	1411
TUTICORIN	875	118
	29096	18763

RECEIPTS

	1st Sept. to 26th Nov. 1927	1926
CALCUTTA	7105	6210
BOMBAY*	238554	127014
KARACHI	115947	28956
MADRAS	16452	29024
RANGOON	1954(a)	1994
TUTICORIN	5763	4538
	385775	192736

EXPORTS.

	1st. Sept. to 26th Nov. 1927	1926
CALCUTTA	8904	8053
BOMBAY*	171345	95108
KARACHI	95334	55154
MADRAS	23811	12868
RANGOON	12757	4828
TUTICORIN	19146	6717
	331297	185728

(a) to 19th Nov. *Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 5 th Dec.: 1927	1926	1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1927	1926
1330	1132	5902	3775

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 23rd Nov. 1927	1926
UNITED KINGDOM		
CONTINENT		720
CHINA		985
JAPAN		294
BOMBAY (a)	1062	20
U. S. A.		
	1062	2019

	1st Sept. to 23rd. Nov. 1927	1926
UNITED KINGDOM	6537	2713
CONTINENT	70418	46531
CHINA		1485
JAPAN	8863	1252
BOMBAY (a)	4971	2317
U. S. A.	481	451
	91270	54749

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents, dated 6th inst.

Name	Latest prices.		
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	£	1	2 6
4 -1/2 per cent India Loan 1950/55		92	2 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy.		0	12 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.		1	6 3
Attock Oil		1	7 6
Associated Portland Cement		1	0 6
Bengal Iron Ordy.		1	7 6
Burma Corporation	Rs.	0	13 1½
British American Tobacco	£	5	4 0
Courtalds		7	11 3
Calico Printers		1	7 0
Dunlop Rubber Co.		1	13 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.		3	5 0

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed „ 3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up „ 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS „ 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4	6	3
James Finlay Ordy.	4	14	9
General Elec. Co. Ordy.	1	13	
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ordy.	5	11	3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0	13	0
Shell Transport & Trading Ordy.	4	8	9
Hurison's Bay Co. Ordy	4	3	9
Mahayalam Plantatipons	2	4	0
British Burma Pets Ordy	0	7	6
Rubber Plants Investment Trust O.	2	3	9
Somadan Plantations	4	19	6
Vickers Ordy.	0	11	6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ordy. (Tin)	0	14	
Imperial Tobacco Ordy.	5	0	

Government Securities.—Firm.
General Securities.—Steady.
Oil Shares.—Steady but little doing.
Rubber Shares.—Quiet.
Stock of Rubber in London.—65869 Tons.
Decrease on week.—1449 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 6

Ready Prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. yesterdays's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 9d. per cwt. in November and December shipment prices and of about an anna in Jan/Feb/March and July/Aug/Sept. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/8 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 13/10 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Nurjahan" Sh. 14/ per cwt. F B H.
Shipment November Sh. 14/ per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs 9/14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 10/1 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
December Sh. 14/5 per cwt. F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/ per cwt. F B H.
Tone.—Weak.

MILL STORES

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	78	0	0
China, clay, bazar qualiay	68	0	0
	Per Cwt.		
Farina supra (Dutch	13	4	0
Epsom Salt	3		0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	12	0
Maize Starch. Continental	11	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	15	8	0
Zinc Chloride German	15	10	0
Maugnesiam Chloride German	4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32	4	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	21	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	No stock.		
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	22	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	21	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9	2	0
Sodium Sulphide, (English Large Pkg.	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	4	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	6	12	0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25	4	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33	0	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26	8	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	7	0
Antimony Salt	0	5	10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	10	2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	9	0
Acetic Acid	0	7	6
Formal-le-hyde	0	6	6

The above abnormally increased prices of Bleaching Powder are due to scarcity of ready stock and also to the expected small arrivals.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	0
Century	„	0	11	6
Jacob	„	0	11	6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	11	3
Apollo	„	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH—(Full weight 34/40 In.				
Standard	Per lb	1	0	3
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	„	1	0	0
Century 6404-8705	„	1	0	6
Hindustan Mill	„	1	0	0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1	0	3
Phoenix	„	0	15	9
Pahanev (Phoolmala)	„	0	15	6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0	15	6
Kaliamardan	„	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	„	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH—(Light weight)		No.	5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	0	3
Hindustan	„	1	0	0
David	„	1	0	3
Apollo	„	1	0	0
Moon	„	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH—x Quality				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	6
Gold Mohor	„	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH—Satin Calender 34-42 In.				
Textile (Hand	Per lb	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
Century (Bagle)	„	0	15	0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	9
Tata Mill (Darju)	„	0	15	0
Sakuntla	„	0	15	0
Sundri Brand	„	0	14	7½
Globe	„	0	14	3
Rachael	„	0	14	6
Palkhi	„	0	14	9
Maher	„	0	15	0
Kachhwa	„	0	15	0
LEPAD—				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	9
DHOOTIES—7 8 9 Yards				
Spring (Balance	Per lb.	1	0	6
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	0	15	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES—10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	6
Century	„	0	15	0
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	0	15	6
1386 Tata	Per piece	2	14	0
CHECK GREY DRILL—x lbs. 5.				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	14	0
Swan Finlay	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4	4	0
Great 697-1/2	„	6	2	0
BLACK CHECK—				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	7	12	0
GABRUN—No. 5124.				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	12	0
Hindustan	„	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	14	0
SALITA—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	6
STRIPED SADIES—Yards 12.				
777 Crescent	Per piece	2	4	0
Apollo David	„	2	4	0
DUKDI—Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0
Framji	„	1	2	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA— Yards 5 to 10.				
Chhawani	Per lb.	1	0	3
Moon	„	1	0	3
Maher	„	1	0	6
Simplex	„	0	15	6

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(Messrs Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The American market shows a nett. decline of 24 ponts since we wrote our last Review. In the first half of the week the market was weak and the prices declined on continued liquidation by tired longs, hedge-selling, poor demand and generally unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets. Since then the market rallied and at the decline there has been short-covering and some trade buying. The highest price for the December position touched during the week was 19.77 on the 25th ultimo and the lowest 18.78 on the 28th ultimo, the range for the week being 99 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 11-1/2 lower. The market at first did not fully respond to the decline in America as every little decline was met with Bazar operators and general buying, but the decline in America having continued our market declined and there has been unloading by tired bulls. Commissions Houses selling and selling for account of a party who failed during the week. The highest rate for Broach-April/May touched during the week was Rs. 392-1/2 on the 26th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 377-1/2 on the 30th ultimo the range for the week being Rs. 15.

As referred to in our last Review the December liquidation having been completed, the American market has become steady though quiet. The final Bureau Report to be published on the 8th instant is eagerly awaited and while there can be no definite indication of what it will be yet we do not think it will affect the market adversely to any material extent or except temporarily. It would be interesting to recall that during the last three years cotton prices ruling in December both here and in America were the lowest touched for many months since. It will not be surprising therefore if the history repeats itself this year. Also the season in American this year will finish early and the more important factors will now be the consumption of cotton and the demand rather than the production and the supplies available. As to the consumption, the figures for the first quarter of the season in America have been very satisfactory while the crop this year of about 13 million bales is considerably small in comparison to the figures of the last three years. There is no reason to believe that the consumption will be much reduced in the subsequent months and this with the small crop of this season would reduce materially the large carry-over of last year. Therefore, although the supply is sufficient for the requirements, the situation, when we consider the above facts together with the fact that there has now been a fall of over 5 cents from the highest level touched, offers large potentialities for a higher level of prices. We remain in favour of the long side and believe purchases made scale down should eventually prove profitable.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, 3b. Spot 17/-7/8 Sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment paid Dec/Jan. £8/10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £18/7/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19-1/2-15/10.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta.—
London, Dec. 5.
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/0/0.
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/0/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec/Jan. £17/17/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed, Od. naked, London, ewt.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 28/6.
Delivery buyers May/Aug. 29/3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 5.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.
Spot 26-15/16
Forward 26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London Dec. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec.5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3.1/4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.41-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	29.35
T T Milan on London	90.13
T T Berne on London	25.30
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£85.7/8
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£103.1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£55-3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	Nominal 60-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/9.
Barietta Russo, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/3.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 53/.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Afloat buyers 51/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—	
December per cwt	14/9
Jan/March per cwt	14/9
Jul/Sept. per cwt	15/
c. & f. Bombay.—	t
Jan/March per cwt.	14/10-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/March per cwt	14/11-1/2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 5.

Demand Bills 487.81

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Castorseed May delivery: opening Rs. 50/ highest Rs. 50/6; lowest Rs. 50. closing Rs. 50/4.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/5/9; closing Rs. 4/5/9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/13; closing Rs. 56.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

The Treasury Bills salesa on Tuesday were as under:—

The total amount tendered was Rs. 58,40,000. Tenders at Rs. 98/10 and above amounting to Rs. 58,30,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98/10/9 approximately.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th December 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.029 inches (.064 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.897 inches (.023 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.049.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees (2.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.4 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5.

APPEAL FOR FUND

An appeal for the Detenus' Fund has been issued as under, under the signatures of 22 leaders whose names appear at the end of the appeal:—

"It is over four years since the Government of Bengal commenced its present policy of detention and deportation without trial. Arrests on a large scale took place in 1923 and 1924, and they have been going on without any break up till the present day. The latest official information available shows that there are still 42 persons incarcerated in jail, 92 in restraint outside jail including 5 externed outside Bengal and 15 interned in their own homes. Those interned in villages are in many cases much worse off than those confined in jails, because remote, insanitary and snake-infested localities are invariably selected as internment centres. Moreover, the internees in villages, get much scantier allowances than those confined in jails and there is no one to look after them in the matter of their health and safety.

"During the last few months, alarming reports about the health of several detenus have been reaching the public. It is also reported that the families of many of them have been brought to the verge of starvation. Where the detenus before their arrest were the main props of their families or where their parents and guardians have died subsequent to their arrest—the distress has been keenest. As a consequence, when detenus are released after several years' detention, they have all of a sudden to cope with the problem of not only maintaining themselves but their families as well and their troubles are aggravated because in most cases they are released only when their health is completely shattered. It is therefore, imperative that early steps should be taken to alleviate the distress of the families of the detenus and of those interned in Bengal villages and externed outside Bengal. It is also necessary to extend financial aid to those detenus who have been released and to give them a start in life so that within a short time they may be able to maintain themselves and their families. Inspite of intense agitation, Government have done but little to help the detenus and their families, we, therefore, think it necessary to raise a fund to be called the Detenus' Fund for the above purpose with Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose as Treasurer. It has been calculated that a sum of rupees fifty thousand will be required at the outset together with a recurring monthly donation of rupees two thousand. We earnestly appeal to our countrymen to come forward and help those who have made the utmost sacrifice for their country but who are now unable to speak for themselves, though they are in distress. All contributions are to be sent to the Treasurer, Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose at 38|2 Elgin Road, Calcutta, or to Sj. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, All-India Congress Committee at Mylapore, Madras and will be thankfully received.

Bansanti Devi, Srinivasa Iyengar, M. A. Ansari, Ajmal Khan, B. S. Moonje, Rajendra Prasad, Abul Kalam Azad, Shafi Daudi, P. C. Roy, J. M. Sen Gupta, Akhil Chandra Datta, Satyananda Bose, T. C. Goswami, N. C. Chunder, B. C. Roy, Md. Akram Khan, Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Prabhudayal Himatsingka, Kumar Krishna Kumar, J. M. Das Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose.

(Sj. Srinivasa Iyengar has donated one thousand rupees for the fund).

VILLAGERS WILL BE THROWN OUT OF WORK

SATARA, Dec. 6.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande, M. L. C., addressed a meeting in the Pathak Hall, on the fragmentations of land.

Mr. Deshpande took the fragmentation and consolidation Bill, item by item and said that the agricultural class would be the sufferer. More than fifty per cent of the village population, he said would be thrown out of work, and to provide them with work would be a great problem. Mr. Anderson, he said, during the discussion of the Bill in the Council had thrown the responsibility of giving work to these unemployeds on the shoulders of the elected members. Mr. Deshpande wondered how the non-official members would ever be in a polition to comply with Mr. Anderson's suggestion when they have not got any power in their hands. Mr. Deshpande emphasised that the Government had avoided the fixing of standard unit of a fragment, and said that as long as the Government did not fix the unit it would be unwise to support the Bill in its vague form. Coming to the second part of the Bill, he said it was impracticable and there was the danger of vested interests.—Free Press.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

	Remittances during the week ending 3rd. Dec., 1927	Total Remittances from 1st April to 3-12 1927
Sterling purchased in India	1,785,000	16,465,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury-		5,574,000
Total	1,785,000	22,039,000

KATHIAWAR NOTES

THANADEVLI BARGAIN

THE SLEEPING MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 3.

Some stir was created in Wadhwan some days back. One prominent grain merchant of the city was asked to appear in person before the Superintendent of Police. It was alleged that he was severely beaten by the police. He filed a complaint against the Police Officer. All of a sudden, now, the plaint has been withdrawn.

THANADEVLI BARGAIN.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan had long been in communication regarding the ownership of the Thanadevli Uttara at Rajkot. The bargain has now been finally made at a fancy price of a lakh of rupees. Wadhwan might have thought for a while that Porbander was out to purchase the property, but it was not so.

The opening ceremony of the Hindu Anath Ashram building (Wadhwan Camp) will be performed to-morrow morning.

RAJKOT PITHA TO BE REMOVED.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has given his assent to almost all the resolutions passed by the last session of the Rajkot Assembly, the important one being the abolition of the 'Pitha' near the Para Station.

BOTAD MUNICIPALITY.

The Botad Municipality must at once be awakened to its duties. Milk adulteration at Botad knows no bound. The darkness in the streets, already adorned with lamps, is also notorious. The library seems to be a no-man's concern.

"NO; YOU CAN'T GO."

What would have been lost if the Darbar of Mengni had been allowed to remain absent from that Salam Ceremony of the Viceregal Darbar? The Darbar did go to pay his homage to Lord Irwin, but his wife who was already lying ill grew worse all of a sudden, and he was called back. I understand, he soon applied for the permission to return. But how would the Agency allow that?

THE JAM SAHEB.

H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb has left for Kapurthala to attend the Golden Jubilee celebrations. On his return, His Highness will visit Delhi and Bombay. As at present arranged he will be back to his capital on the 16th instant.

K. S. CHANDRAMANI.

Kumar Sri Chandramani of Wankaner has passed the entrance examination of the Cambridge University.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference will meet at Morvi on the 27th December.

MATCH FACTORY.

A Match Factory has been started at Veraval. It is a proprietary concern of a Memon merchant.

THE INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

"AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIAN STATES."

'All delegates and visitors coming to attend the All-India States Peoples' Conference meeting on the 17th and 18th December in Bombay, are hereby requested to collect and bring with them, the following information relating to their respective States:—

(1) Administration reports,

(2) A short summary of the form of Administration prevailing in their respective States and a general account of its evils,

(3) Proved and proveable specific instances of oppression and misrule,

(4) A short account of the educational facilities, medical relief, sanitations, system of municipal administration if any, method of law-making, administration of justice, system of land tenures and assessment of revenue, incidence of taxation, general condition of the agriculturists and Labouring classes, qualification of the principal officials and such other information calculated to help the investigation into the administration of the State concerned.

It need not be pointed out that the speedy and effective solution of our problem will very largely depend upon the enlightenment of our leaders and the people in the above matters, and we cannot too earnestly appeal to all citizens of the Indian States to help us whole-heartedly in placing at the disposal of the Conference as much accurate information as possible without the least delay.—yours, etc.,

AMRITLAL V. THAKKAR,
PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR,
BALKRISHNA POTDAR,
AMRITLAL D. SHETH,
RANGILDAS KAPADIA,
BALWANTRAI G. MEHTA,
Secretaries.

Constantinople.—The Government is considering the proposals of an International Aerial Transport Company for the establishment of an Air Line between Constantinople and Baghdad.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Bullion Exchange, ordinary general meeting, Shaikh Memon St., 3-40 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Final, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

SPEECHES ON HINDU DHARMA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held in Madhav Bag to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. when several Hindu speakers will speak on "Hindu Dharma—its past, present and future."

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail Steamer "Rajputana" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday (9th inst.) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date:—(1) Unregd. Corres. upto 9 a.m. on 9-12-1927. (2) Regd. Corres. upto 8 a.m on 9-12-1927. (3) Parcels up to 5 p.m. on 8-12-1927.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 4th ultimo arrived London on Saturday, the 3rd instant.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karapara" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

HUME MEMORIAL CHURCH CENTENARY.

The Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, is to celebrate its Centenary in a Thanks-giving Meeting to be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), when Principal McKenzie will preside and Bishop Badley and Mr. T. Buell will give addresses. Celebrations will continue each evening this week in the same place at 6-30 p.m.

MEETING OF VAISHYA COMMUNITY.

Under the auspices of "Kudal Deshastha Vaishya Sabha" a meeting of the Vaishya Community will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. There will be short speeches on "The Present State of the Community" and Mr. Shankar Yeshvant Teli, President Vengorla Vaishya Samaj will preside.

STATUTORY COMMISSION

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and other local youth and students' institutions, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, will address a public meeting of the students and other youths of the city on Friday (the 9th insant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort on "Can India Accept the Statutory Commission as it is Constituted?" when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

AN ITALIAN MONTHLY IN BOMBAY

A new Italian journal called the "L'Italio" is to be started in Bombay very shortly. Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday Mr. S. P. Kapadia of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Mr. Franco Batistata, an Italian gentlemen made declarations as printer and publisher respectively of the new journal, which it is understood will be a monpthly journal. The "Italio" will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following were elected as office-bears at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congres Committee, held on Sunday the 4th Dec., 1927 for the year 1927-28.

Office-bearers:—

President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-President, Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries Sjt. K. B. Sarzgiri, and Sjt. R. S. Nimbker;

Hon Treasurer; Sjt. D. M. Deshpande.

Members of the Council:—

Sjts. S. V. Ghate; Balubhai T. Desai; N. B. Deshpande; K. N. Joglekar; V. A. Desai; A. A Alve; V. M. Bhagwat; M. N. Talpade; S. L. Silam. Munshi Mirza Mahomed Ali; C. G. Shah; Laji Pendse; Sheikh Hussein; H. G. Wagle; J. G. Thakar.

Honorary Auditors:—Sjt. R. C. Mehta, Incorporated Accountant. Messrs. Dumasia and Co.

MEMBERS OF THE A. I. C. C.

Sjts. Balubhai T. Desai. Vaikuntrai A. Desai; Framroze J. Ginwalla; Jehangir B. Patel; R. S. Nimbkar; K. N. Joglekar; and Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

HIGH COURT

CRICKETERS AT LAW.

PROPRIETORY RIGHT OF CLUB IN DISPUTE

An interesting action relating to a cricket club dispute commenced before Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court, in which M. P. Parekh and several others claimed a declaration that they were the owners of the Bharat XI Cricket Club and prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant C. H. Nanavati from representing himself as the proprietor of the Club.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M. P. Amin, instructed by Messrs. Pathare and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General with Mr. M. M. Gharekhan represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs filed this suit on behalf of themselves and all other members constituting the Bharat XI which was formed in 1919 by certain persons including the defendant.

The plaintiffs alleged that certain members were appointed to be the Managing Committee, and the defendant was appointed a member thereof and also joint honorary secretary in 1926, M. P. Parekh being the other.

The secretaries fixed and arranged matches with other clubs at the beginning of the cricket season. The plaintiffs stated that about November, 1926, the defendant began falsely to claim that he was the proprietor of the Club and claimed the sole right of managing the affairs of the Club and of fixing the matches and selecting the players. By reason of the defendant's claim various clubs had refused to arrange matches with the Bharat XI for the 1927 season, and the members of the Club had suffered damage thereby. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a declaration that they were the owners of the Bharat XI Club, that the defendant was not the proprietor of the Club and that he be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

A PROPRIETORY CLUB.

The defendant stated that the Club had been formed and started by him in 1919 and he had defrayed all the initial expenses. It was a proprietory club and he was the proprietor. A Managing Committee was appointed in 1923 as he was not able single-handed to manage the affairs of the Club owing to his other engagements. All the appointments to the Committee were made by him. All the fixtures were arranged by him and the Club had been actually registered by him in January, 1927.

JAI'S EVIDENCE.

The well-known cricketer, Mr. L. P. Jai, gave evidence for the plaintiffs. Examined by Mr. Amin, he said he joined the Club in 1919 which was formed by the defendant and some other members, including K. R. Dalal and Gore. The defendant worked as secretary from 1921 and a Managing Committee was formed in April, 1922, when witness was appointed captain. The defendant and Khanvazir acted as joint honorary secretaries. In 1923 the defendant left for the Punjab and a new Managing Committee was appointed in consultation with 20 members of the Club.

The defendant returned from the Punjab two months later and desired to be elected on the Managing Committee. He was told by witness and others that he could not be elected as he was away and if he wanted to be elected he might call a general meeting of the members.

A general meeting was held by the Managing Committee with Mr. B. L. Gore in the chair, when Mr. K. R. Dalal wanted to resign in defendant's favour. Witness and Khanvazir opposed it on principle, but Mr. Gore with his casting vote allowed Mr. Dalal to resign in defendant's favour. Thereupon, witness and Khanvazir being dissatisfied resigned. Witness had not been a member of the Bharat XI since then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garekhan, Mr. Jai denied that the Managing Committee for 1923 was formed behind the back of the defendant. Witness resigned because he felt nobody should be allowed to resign in anybody's favour. It was against his own principles. He denied that the defendant started the Club in 1919, all alone and that he managed it as proprietor till 1923, when he went to the Punjab. The owners of the Club were the members themselves and not the defendant. The matches and fixtures were arranged in consultation with the leading members of the Club and he did not remember any occasion when the defendant claimed to be the proprietor of the Bharat XI.

Further evidence for the plaintiff is still being led in this case.

FINE OF RS. 1,000.

FOR FORGING ENDORSEMENT OF DEAD MOTHER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury, William Lawrence Gonsalves, an Indian Christian, aged 33, was put up on a charge of forging a valuable security and using it as genuine.

It was alleged that the accused had forged the endorsement of his deceased mother on Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 25,000 which he afterwards sold off, appropriating the proceeds to himself.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. G. C. O'Gorman defended the accused.

The jury having found the accused guilty, His Lordship sentenced him to be kept in custody till the rising of the Court, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default six months' imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

ACCUSED BOUND OVER FOR 1 YEAR

Govind Dhondu More, a mali, was placed before Mr. Thakkar, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft on Monday.

The complainant, Mr. Framji Bomanji Palkhiwalla, in his evidence said that he was staying on the 3rd floor of a house at Gowalia Tank Road. He knew the accused who was a mali of his land-lord, and looked after the repairs of the house. On the 10th of October last he retired to bed in the night leaving the windows open. When he got up in the morning, his servant told him that a theft had taken place in the house; and 9 gold buttons, one time-piece and some other things were found missing.

The accused was arrested on suspicion but the police released him after some days as they could not find anything against him, subsequently, the complainant received certain information and took search of the garage which was in the accused's charge. The missing time-piece was found on the shelf wrapped up in paper. The accused tried to take it away but failed. He then made good his escape for the time being. On the 20th of November, the complainant was called at the Police Station and there he found the accused in custody and identified him.

Out of the missing property, 4 gold buttons were found with Narayan Purshottam, a goldsmith, who in his evidence, stated that the accused came to him with the buttons and asked him to make a ring out of these, when he had melted the buttons, the police came and took away the gold.

Four more buttons were found with another goldsmith who said that the accused kept them with him as security against a debt of Rs. 16|8 which he owed him.

On the accused's plea of guilty and the evidence before him, the Magistrate convicted him, but as nothing was known against him, he bound him over in Rs. 75 for one year.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OP PROPERTY

PARTIES COME TO SETTLEMENT

Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar, a landed proprietor residing at Girgaum Back Road, brought a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of timber material valued at about Rs. 400 against one Upendranath Shanker Shroff in the Court of the 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum.

The complainant in his petition for process, stated that in or about the year 1922, he demolished an old building of his situate at Bhangadwadi and stocked the old timber in the premises of his father-in-law. His father-in-law died in 1924 without leaving any male issue and the deceased's property was entirely in the management of the witness till the appearance of the accused in the family.

The complainant further stated that he had received information to the effect that the accused had sold most of his materials for Rs. 55.

When the case came up for hearing on Tuesday, Mr. K. S. Rele, pleader for the accused stated that the material was not removed or sold. It was still in the premises and he wanted the complainant to remove it from there.

On the accused's undertaking not to obstruct the complainant from removing the articles from the premises, notice was discharged.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF A MINOR GIRL.

ONE ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Rajubai, a prostitute, and one Mahomed Aziz were placed before the 4th Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of kidnapping a young girl and making her earn as a prostitute.

The prosecution case is that the girl Sundra who is aged about 17 years now, was brought down to Bombay by one Chandibai some years back. She was at first kept in a brothel at Duncan Road where she stayed for about six months and then went to live in the brothel of one Radhabai at 11th Kamatipura Lane. There she earned as a prostitute for one year and went to live at Falkland Road. From there she came to the brothel of accused No. 1, Rajubai, and earned there as a prostitute for nearly 3 years.

Accused No. 2 formed friendship with Sundra while she was in Rajubai's brothel and proposed to her that she should come and stay with him as his mistress. She having consented, accused No. 2 then hired a room in Pannalal's chawl at Falkland Road. The girl used to stay with him whole day, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, used to go to the brothel of accused No. 1 and earn there till midnight. Afterwards she used to come to her room and live with accused No. 2.

The girl, Sundrabai, in her evidence stated that she took to prostitution of her own accord. Neither accused No. 1 nor accused No. 2 had induced her to earn as a prostitute. She was living at present in the Rescue Home but she did not like to stay there. She expressed her willingness to go and stay with accused No. 2 as his wife.

After some more witnesses were examined, His Worship framed a charge against the first accused under Sec. 273 of the I. P.C., i.e., obtaining possession of a minor girl and discharged the second accused as there was nothing incriminating against him.

The first accused pleaded not guilty to the charge laid against her. Mr. Bhendar, her counsel, also requested for a cross-examination of the Doctor who had examined the girl, and upon the result of whose findings, the girl's age was taken at 17.

His Worship to facilitate the cross-examination of the Doctor, postponed the case to 8th instant.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

WOULD PEASANTRY BE BADLY AFFECTED

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS IN SATARA

SATARA, Dec. 5.

There was an interesting discussion on the Bill before the Bombay Council for consolidation of small holdings. Speaking at a public meeting at Pathak Hall, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., traced the history of the Bill. He said the joint family system originally prevented the division of lands into small fragments. But with the decreasing hold of the joint family system on the community, the fragmentations increased.

The joint report of the survey department in 1840 tried to fix the limit beyond which fragmentation could not be carried. In 1879, a law was passed to that effect. But it was found that Section 113 of the Land Revenue Code and the Record of Rights Act contradicted each other. In consequence, Section 113 of the Land Revenue Code was cancelled in 1913 and legal recognition was given to small fragments.

D. B. GODBOLE'S EFFORTS

In the year 1918 and earlier also, Rao Bahadur Godbole brought a Bill in the Bombay Council to prevent the small fragments. At that time some of the non-official members were for the Bill while the official members opposed it on the ground that it would adversely affect the people. Continuing, Mr. Kale said that evidence before the Royal Agricultural Commission also led to the same conclusion that agricultural land should be consolidated. Sir Chunilal said Mr. Kale had wide experience of the conditions of agriculturists as also the working of co-operative societies. Sir Chunilal had wanted to introduce the Bill itself long before he came into office. But he could not do so as an objection was taken that a private member could not bring in such a Bill. Sir Chunilal was now enabled by his office to bring the Bill before the Council and credit was due to him for having brought it. He was a well-wisher of agriculturists and he was animated by the best of intentions.

GOOD IN PRINCIPLE

Concluding Mr. Kale said he was against the Bill in its present form, but would accept it with improvements. He was of opinion that the underlying principle was good and would lead to the ultimate good of the agriculturists.

Mr. Kaujalji, a member of the District Congress Committee then spoke opposing the Bill. Then two agriculturists spoke. One said that he disagreed with Mr. Kale's view that the Bill would do ultimately good to the agriculturists. The other stated his own experience as a farmer who had possessed a large piece of land and had tried cultivation on scientific lines and had failed.—Free Press.

SUPERVISION OF MUNICIPAL BODIES

PROPOSED VIGILANCE ASSOCIATIONS

A meeting of the Parel Conference Committee, with Mr. R. S. Asavale in the chair, considered the reply given by the Municipal Commissioner to the resolutions of the Conference regarding appointing local Committees in different localities to supervise Municipal bodies. It was decided to inform the Municipal Commissioner the willingness of the Committee to appoint Vigilance Associations in different localities a suggested and to request the Municipality to instruct the executive officers of the locality to co-operate with such Association. It was further decided to ask what privileges the Association would get from the Municipality. It was resolved to call a public meeting of the residents of the north of Bombay to ventilate their feelings regarding the drainage scandal of that of the City.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

DR. U. RAMRAO TO PRESIDE

HUBLI, Dec. 6.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Hubli, wires:—

The Hon. Dr. U. Ramrao, Madras, Member of the Council of State, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Fourth Annual Conference to be held at Madras during the Christmas Week.

CAN MINUTES BE CHANGED?

DR. VIEGAS EXPLAINS TO IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Improvement Committee on Tuesday interesting discussion ensued on the rights of a member to change the minutes of a meeting already signed by the Chairman.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved:—

"That the Secretary be requested to report whether it is a fact that a member of the Improvements Committee had done certain changes in the original minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on the 22nd November, 1927, after the same were signed by the member who presided at the meeting of the Committee.

"If the report be in affirmative the Committee resolves that no additions or omissions be made by any member in the original minutes of a meeting of the Committee."

Sir V. A. Dabholker said at the last meeting of the Committee he had the honour to preside and the minutes of the meeting were duly circulated among members and finally to him as chairman which he signed. The Secretary later on drew his attention to the fact that Dr. Viegas had made certain additions in regard to points of order, which he (speaker) thought was not desirable.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas explained that he did not correct the minutes in any way but merely added a typed slip as a suggestion to be embodied in the fair minutes.

Several members after this explanation thought that Dr. Viegas had only made certain suggestions and had not made any addition or alteration in the minutes.

Sir Vasantrao therefore withdrew his proposition with the permission of the Committee.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S BUDGET

CUT DOWN BY RS 1,26,000.

At a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday morning consideration was given to the budget of the Municipal Schools Committee for the year 1928-29. The Secretary of the Schools Committee in a letter stated that the details of primary education for 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 20,67,960 which he thought was made so as not to admit of any reduction.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved to cut down the provision for primary education by Rs. one lac. He was of opinion that the Schools Committee being a statutory body should examine its own budget item by item. It was no use, he said, wasting their time in examining each and every item and cross-examining the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said the Standing Committee was entitled to examine each and every item of the Schools Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee wanted to know two things viz. (1) what would be the admissible expense of the Schools Committee and (2) what would be the extra amount which the Corporation would have to pay.

After some discussion Mr. Fazal's amendment was lost and the Schools Committee's budget was taken item by item and the total expenditure was reduced by Rs. 1,26,000. The principal cut made was in regard to the provision of Rs. 15,80,920 for head masters and teachers which was reduced by Rs. 80,920

MAHARAO OF CUTCH LEAVING FOR DELHI

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch will arrive in Bombay on Thursday and will leave the same day for Delhi.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	December 6.
Previous Closing Rate	19.16
To-day's Opening Rate	19.09
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.27
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	382

JANUARY.

LIVERPOOL.

	December 6.
Previous Closing Rate	10.41
To-day's Opening Rate	10.33
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.38
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	December 6.
Silver Ready	27 0 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone:—India bought.

A FEARLESS SOCIAL WORKER

DIED FOR THE CAUSE HE LOVED

TRIBUTE TO SWAMI SHRADDHANAND

In commemoration of the death anniversary of the late Swami Shraddhanand, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

"If anything distinguished the Swamiji from other leaders it was his fearless advocacy of the removal of untouchability and his unfiring work in the cause of the uplift of the Hindu society; and we can only pay reverence to his memory by stamping out once for all such social evils that make our progress,—social, economical and political—impossible", said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in paying a glowing tribute to the late Swamiji. Several speakers followed and spoke in eloquent terms of the life-long work of the late Swami in the cause of the Hindu religion particularly. He was a fearless worker and had died for the cause he loved. The speakers urged the audience to continue the work of "Suddhi" and "Sangathan" started by him, because in the removal of untouchability, and unity among all classes of Hindus lay the salvation of India.

The meeting came to a close after prayers offered in memory of the Swami.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RS. 25,000 FOR KHADI WORK

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on the 4th instant under the presidency of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 1,31,000 for various constructive activities in the province, the chief items being Rs. 25,000 for the Khadi Pracharak Committee, Rs. 22,000 for uplift work for Antyajas (suppressed classes), Rs. 15,000 for the Bhil Seva Mandal, Rs. 44,000 for constructive work in Bardoli and Borsad talukas.

As the Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith has not submitted its final budget for the coming year, because proposals for its reorganisation are now being considered, the Provincial Congress Committee sanctioned only the provisional budget of Rs. 25,000 for a period of three months as submitted by the Registrar.—A. P.

THE SIMON SHOW

NON-BRAHMINS FOR BOYCOTT

BAGALKOT, Dec. 6.

A public meeting was held at Bagalkot yesterday under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Halakatti, leader of the Non-Brahmins in the Karnatak. A strongly-worded resolution condemning the Simon Commission was unanimously passed. Leading Non-Brahmins took part in the proceedings.

A Reception Committee for the Karnatak Unification Conference has been formed here with Mr. Mangalwedhe and Mr. Kinagi as Secretaries.—Free Press.

LATE SIR P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

The sudden demise of Sir P. Rajagopalachariar has caused a shock to his friends and admirers. The public of Chirala in a meeting assembled to-day and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Sir P. Rajagopalachariar was one of the Indians who rose to the highest position in the Government of the land by his education, intelligence and statesmanship. Not only Indians but people of other countries also have appreciated his great services. There is no wonder if his friend and admirers bemoan his loss very much. (2) the public of Chirala express their heartfelt condolences and authorise the President of the meeting, Rao Saheb Ravula Subbarow Pantulu Garu to communicate these resolutions to the Press and to the bereaved family of late Sir P. Rajagopalachariar.

WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR FURTHER SOCIAL REFORM.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

A number of women co-operative guilds in England have adopted resolutions welcoming the political progress made by Indian women and extending sympathy with their efforts for social reform and Indian aspirations for self-government within the British Commonwealth of nations. The Womens' Indian Association has written to organisations in England urging their moving Parliament to direct that in all matters of social reform, official members of the Legislatures be given freedom of vte, citing woman suffrage legislation as a precedent.—A. P.

Ask for

BEST NILGIRI TEAS

Apply for particulars:
THE ALL INDIA TEA TRADING COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.

Lubricating Problem

Solved by giving expert advice and detailed particulars in High-grade Lubricating Grease, Cylinder Oil, Spindle Oil, Ginning Oil, Engine Oil, etc. Viscocity Test, Specific Gravity Test, Flash Point Test as well as Carbonising Test given with every supplies. Apply to:—

Rustomji N. Bapasola,
62, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1927.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN'S ADDRESS

Prof. Radhakrishnan's Convocation address to the first batch of graduates of the new Andhra University was a very stimulating one and may with advantage be read by every young Indian. The first and foremost duty he enjoined on Indian students was that they should make a serious study of India's past. A discriminating and critical study of the beliefs and institutions of our country, he said, is fitted to be much more than a means of satisfying an enlightened curiosity, it is indispensable for the understanding of the present and a powerful instrument for progress. Few students will deny the truth of this statement or grudge time for the study recommended. But they face a formidable difficulty. The books on Indian history commonly available to them are anything but of the right type. They are not a true interpreter of the past nor a powerful instrument for progress. The bulk of their contents is either useless or half-true or untrue. Prof. Radhakrishnan has done a great service to the student world by clearly referring to a remarkable feature of early Indian history. He said. "If we study the history of Indian culture from the beginning of its career somewhere in the valley of the Indus four or five milleuniums ago down till to-day, the one characteristic that pervades it throughout its long growth is its elasticity and ability to respond to new needs. With a daring catholicity that approaches foolhardiness on occasions, it has recognised elements of truth in other systems of thought and belief. It has never been too proud to learn from others and adopt such of their methods as seemed adaptable to its needs. If we retain this spirit we can face the future with growing confidence and strength." This is a supreme truth of India's past, but it is the antithesis of this truth that has been presented in the history books written by ignorant and prejudiced foreigners and forced upon Indian students by a callous Government. If Indian scholars do not attempt to write a faithful account of India's past it is partly because their own mentality has been perverted by long-enforced beliefs and because their books stand little chance of being allowed to be read in schools and colleges controlled by Government. It is never-the-less the first duty of Universities like those of Benares, Aligarh, Mysore and Hyderabad, and Andhra to engage Indian scholars to write model Indian history text books to be used in their schools and colleges and by the general public. Few scholars are better qualified for the task than Prof. Radhakrishnan himself.

Another great difficulty that Indian students have to encounter is the lack of facilities for technical education and suitable openings for those who somehow manage to acquire such education. Prof. Radhakrishnan is not unaware of this severe handicap of Indian students or its cause. He says: "Industrial and commercial activities to which educated young men of other countries devote themselves hardly exist in India. It is a matter of deep concern that Great Britain has done little to stimulate us into life and activity in spite of our long and close political and economic association with her. One would expect that this connection with Britain would have given us a start in the race and enabled us to outstrip our competitors in the East. But nothing like it has happened. .....In a spirit of narrow vision and legalistic quibbling it (the State) is adopting that most perilous of all policies—drift. It is very much to be hoped that the State will give up the narrow view of its function as a super-policeman maintaining law and order and in a larger spirit foster the industrial growth of the country and help India to find her feet in the world." We share the hope, though we fear that the State's policy is something more and worse than drift. We lag far behind Japan not "in spite of" British rule as Prof. Radhakrishnan suggests but because of that rule. Explaining the reluctance of British firms to train Indian youth in business the Professor rightly observes: "Greater efficiency in the cotton industry of India will mean less business for Lancashire." This applies to the State also. Was it not Lord Birkenhead who said the other day that the British entered India in a commercial guise? Government will, of course, complain of lack of private initiative. But Prof. Radhakrishnan gives the right reply when he says: "It is not fair to condemn lack of private initiative and enterprise for State Socialism prevails to a large extent in the country. Industrial development is obviously not the direct concern of the University." Prof. Radhakrishnan sees, however, the futility of relying on Government to bring about either an industrial or political advance and recommends self-help and organisation. "There cannot be," he says, "substantial political advance or industrial growth unless we develop corporate life and comradeship. No power on earth can stand against the corporate effort of a people to recover its manhood." He aptly quoted Lamartine who said: "No man ever rivetted a chain of slavery round his brother's neck but God silently welded the other end round the neck of the tyrant."

PETITIONERS NOT PARTNERS.

It is interesting to note that Lord Birkenhead's particular form of administering an insult to India, of giving Indians a sharp reminder that being a subject nation, they have no title to claim partnership with British representatives in a discussion about the political future of their land is not gross enough to satisfy the demands of High Toryism in Great Britain. The journals which reflect its views, for example, the "Morning Post" and the influential weekly paper, "The Outlook", have sharply criticised the composition and the calibre of the Simon Commission. "The Outlook" says in blunter language what the "Morning Post" opines in laboured and involved phraseology. According to "The Outlook" the membership of the Commission is "not inspiring". It is not satisfied even with its Chairman. He is a man "whose thought moves within very narrow limits." The paper proceeds to explain what sort of a Commission would have been good for India. "It should have consisted of three or at the most five members." It hastens to add that "as the responsibility for change rests not with the Indian Assembly but with the Imperial Parliament", the Commission is "not unfittingly" composed of members of both Houses of Parliament. The Liberal Press in England is delighted with the choice of Sir John Simon as Chairman and expresses only purfunctory regret at the fact that Indians are not included in the Commission, advising them to swallow the affront and be prepared to stand in the dock before the Simon jury. It is significant that in the elaborate and arrogant defence which Lord Birkenhead made of the principle of exclusion of Indians in the Lords and in the speech of his deputy in the Commons on the resolution regarding the Statutory Commission, no promise whatsoever was made that the Committees of the Indian Legislatures would be given a status of equality with the Commission. It was only Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who offered a suggestion for granting such equality in the speech he made on the resolution, but his suggestion had no value whatsoever with the Baldwin Government, as they had already secured his adhesion to the conspiracy to insult India. It will be extremely unwise on the part of 'Johukmis' in this country to believe in this camouflage of an equal status, the desire for which was academically expressed by an ex-Premier, a man who is at present neither in office nor in power and who refuses to treat India honourably. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru pointed out at Patna in his criticism of the Statutory Commission and of the humbug of Indian association with it, neither Lord Birkenhead nor any authoritative speakers either in the Lords or the Commons had said that it would be open for the Indian Committees to vote or to submit their reports direct. Their function was to be limited only "to pleading, arguing and representing." They were to be, in short, abject petitioners and not self-respecting partners. It will be folly on the part of the Indian Legislatures to allow the establishment of these preposterous Committees.

KING LOG FOR KING STORK

The selection of Sir George Schuster to succeed Sir Basil Blackett as Finance Member is like the substitution of King Log for King Stork so far as the people of India are concerned. Sir George Schuster is a financial expert, so far as experts go in England, but, about India, he is as ignorant as any average citizen in England who shares the "trusteeship" of India's "teeming millions". It is in keeping with that arrogant claim to the trusteeship of India that, despite over a hundred years of British rule, not a single Indian is deemed fit to manage the finances of his country. Not to speak of a non-official Indian like, for instance, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas or Mr. B. F. Madon, even the pliant Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra is not to be trusted for long with the Finance portfolio, merely because he is an Indian. He has spent his life-time in the Finance Department and has risen to be an Executive Councillor. He is now the Acting Finance Member, in the absence of Sir Basil Blackett, and he will act as "temporary Finance Member from April to September" when Sir George Schuster assumes charge. But he is not fit enough to be a permanent Finance Member and he is not fit enough because he is an Indian. There are three Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council, but the portfolios assigned to them are such as effectively ensure the minimum of Indian control over Departments which vitally affect the liberties and the economic conditions of the people. Putting the Army and Foreign Affairs apart, the Home Department, the Commerce Department and the Finance Department, which between them virtually determine the every-day life of the people, are jealously kept as close preserves for Britishers where no Indian must enter. The vacancy caused by the expiry of Sir Basil Blackett's term of office offered an opportunity to the British Government to give a practical proof of the genuineness of their desire to do the right and just thing by India, but that opportunity has been utilised once again to advertise to the world the supposed incapacity of Indians to manage their own affairs.

TEACHING OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Presiding over the prize distribution of Prof. Deodhar's school of Indian music, Sir Chunilal Mehta observed that "the union of education and music will alone raise Indian music to a higher and more respectable plane in our life and culture." The remark is profoundly true, but neither the Education Department nor the Bombay University has yet done anything to recognise the claims of Indian music. Sir Chunilal, indeed, hoped that "the day was not far off when the Government of Bombay, finances permitting, would consider the formation of an Academy of Indian Music and give such other encouragement to Indian music". Where there is a will, finances need never stand in the way of a modest beginning. The University Reform Comittee has unanimously recommended that the University should encourage the study and practice of Indian and European music both in schools and colleges and should even institute a Faculty of Fine Arts comprising Music among other Fine Arts. We are not aware of any action taken in the matter by the University. There was some excuse for inactivity in this respect fifteen or twenty years ago; for, it could have been said that then the teaching of Indian music was rendered difficult for want of a system of notation. But now, thanks to the pioneer efforts of Prof. Bhatkhande and Prof. Paluskar, a good system of notation is evolved and Prof. Bhatkhande submitted to the University Reform Committee a regular scheme of school and college courses in Indian music. The University may yet make a beginning in the cultivation and popularising of one of the finest of Fine Arts and one which has already been remarkably developed in India.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

ROOT CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE

(BY B. S. DABKE.)

The problem of Unemployment is a knotty one, and day by day it is growing acuter. It is not restricted to a part of a Province or one Province but has pervaded the whole of India. But, strange to say, it has not attracted as much attention as it deserves. In countries, other than India, systematic attempts have been made by the National Governments of the respective countries to arrest this growing menace to Society, because every administrator knows that the rebellion of the stomach is more destructive, and its results more catastrophic and far-reaching, than any armed rebellion or its results. The one is economic and the other is political. But India has no National Government and consequently, it is nobody's business. The attempts made by a few social workers, and by some Labour leaders, are necessarily few and far between. There is absence of any organized endeavour, and also of a central authority, to solve this complicated problem.

After the great world war unemployment in India began to manifest itself conspicuously. This should not be construed to mean that it was totally absent before the Great War. It has then only a question of degree. It has been present in a latent form, throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century. It has grown imperceptibly with the growth of education, with the rise in the standard of living, and with the growth of population. Although latent, unemployment was slowly making inroads into the educationally advanced provinces of India, during the first decade of this century.

The people of this country were politically awakened by the overwhelming success of Japan over Russia; the national consciousness, which was dormant throughout the second half of the Ninteenth Century, began to come into its own. People began to think nationally, and discovered that general and all round ignorance, political, social and economic, was the root cause of all evils that have befallen this hapless country. "Educate" was the watchword of every politician. The Indian National Congress has not played a mean part in bringing about this evolution. Many private and public educational institutions, have sprung up throughout the country, for the promotion of education, which was looked upon as panacea for all the political ills, and social evils.

LOVE OF EDUCATION.

In this movement the middle class people played a very important part. They took to education as a duck takes to water. The spread of education was rapid; more than the promoters even dreamt of it. Education for sometime did serve as a means for securing social status and certain position for its alumni in Government and society. But the supply exceeded the demand; and the law of diminishing returns began to act, and resulted in the unemployment of the middle classes.

Now, not only there is unemployment, but there is under-employment. One should simply cast a glance about one's surronndings and one is sure to find that most activities—individual, corporate or Government—are monopolised by the alien vested interests; and little room is left for the children of the soil in any walk of life. The people of this country have no legitimate share in the administration of their Motherland. Not only this, but in most of the profitable channels of employment in commerce and industry, workshops and factories, banks and counting houses, and in trade and transport, Indian youths are shunned.

The people are, therefore, thrown back upon agriculture, which is not in a position to support such a huge population. The land is consequently parcelled out into uneconomic holdings. The produce from the soil is, therefore, necessarily insufficient to maintain the peasantry, which is growing poorer. Many peasants have either mortgaged their lands, or sold them to Sowears and have become landless labourers. This is the state of villages.

In the Districts, one finds armies of clerks and wage-earners competing against one another, to maintain themselves and their families. Education, is no longer a remedy to these evils; but is leading to discontent and

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Mr. K. M. Pannikar writes in the "Indian States Review":—

I propose to deal in this and in the succeeding articles with the important problem of the economic relations of the Indian States with the Government of India, to which, owing to the limits I imposed myself I was not able to devote sufficient attention in my book on the "Indian States." The problem is interesting in itself and deserves careful examination by all students interested in Indian constitutional advancement. It has, moreover, become a matter of urgent political importance as a result of the crisis that has developed over the question of Kathiawar ports. The controversy between the Government of India and the maritime states leading to the re-establishment of the Viramgaum Cordon and the demand put forward by the Princes for a share in the revenue derived from protective customs imposed by the Government of India, have brought this question of economic relations into immediate prominence.

TWO ELEMENTARY FACTS.

For any clear understanding of the problem of the States it is necessary to keep two elementary political facts in view. First, it is important to remember that the Government of India has two distinct and clearly separable aspects. It is in one aspect, the Government of British India. In another it is an Imperial Government which watches over the interests of British India and Indian States. The Government of British India has no more claim over the Indian States than the Government of the States have over British India. In principle, British Indian interests should carry no more weight with the Imperial Government than the interests of the States. Secondly, it is important to remember that the Legislative Assembly—and the Indian popular opinion in general—voices only the opinion of the people of British India and from an economic point of view represents only British Indian interests. Much of the confusion that arises in the discussion of economic relations between the Indian States and the Government is due to an insufficient appreciation of this fundamental problem.

It is clear from the considerations suggested above that it should be the care of the Imperial Government to see that the Indian States which form one-third of the territory of the Indian Empire, do not suffer economically or have to be left undeveloped as a result of the attitude taken up by the Government of British India. And yet it will be clear in the course of the following study that this is exactly what the Government has failed to do. The Imperial Government has identified itself wholeheartedly in most matters with the Government of British India and with its interests, so much so that the Indian States have been reduced to the position of lands to be exploited for the benefit of British India. The whole history of customs, tributes, railways and transports, banking and other economic institutions by which the Indian Empire has been made into an economic unit bears witness to this process.

QUESTION OF TRIBUTES.

I must not be understood to be arguing against the tendency toward the economic unification of India. India is already an economic unit and the natural process of economic life would make her more and more so. But it is equally clear that this tendency should not be allowed to operate solely for the benefit of some artificial divisions, to the detriment of others. The policy of British India, as will be made clear in the course of these articles, has been the very opposite of this and has been consciously directed to the aggrandisement of the revenues and prosperity of British India at the expense of the States. This could be best studied in relation to railway policy, customs, post and telegraph, banking developments and excise. Before going into a detailed study of these subjects, I may here dispose of one point affecting the economic relations of the States with the Government which has its origin not in economic policy but in the historical circumstances of the growth of the British power; viz., the question of tributes. The annual tributes from Indian States amount to Rs. 82,44,384. Though there is no uniformity in their origin, nor any single recognised principle on which they are calculated, they are now considered as being in the nature of a financial contribution for the purpose of common defence. The

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Iraq and the League.

Major Ormsby Gore's evasive replies in the Commons as to the result of the negotiations between Britain and Iraq on the subject of the latter's application for membership of the League of Nations are sure to make the Iraqui Nationalists apprehend that they should expect no satisfactory outcome from King Feisal's London visit. The Colonial Secretary told the Commons that an agreement had been reached between Britian and Iraq but he omitted a reference in his reply to the pertinent inquiry whether Britain had consented to recommend Iraq for the membership of the League. Earlier information secured from a secretive Foreign Office by Fleet Street sleuths tends to confirm the Nationalist suspicion in Iraq that Britain has succeeded in persuading King Feisal that his country must have British "protection" at least for four years more.

Rumanian Politics.

Although it is by no means certain that Rumanian popular opinion has changed so very favourably towards the errant Prince in Paris who claims his father's throne, as to secure him easy and undisturbed access to it, the latest news from Bucharest indicates that the new Premier's difficulties have been considerably aggravated by the anti-Carol tactics of his famous brother just before his death. The late M. Bratianu had a large number of personal political enemies, thanks to the determination with which for a number of years he could successfully thwart their ambitions and opportunities to secure place and power. It was a hasty and ill-conceived move on his part to put obstacles in the way of free deliberation for the Peasants' Party, a mistake which even the new Bratianu Government has failed to repair. By reviving the ban on the Party's Convention which was to be held in the third week of November it has made itself only more unpopular. The acquittal of Carol's messenger, M. Manoilescu, has strengthened the influence of the Opposition parties, and M. Ventila Bratianu finds ranged against him the old enemy of the Bratianus, General Avarescu, M. Maniuu, the leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, as well as the popular orator, Professor Jorgas. It is a difficult position for the new Premier.

A World Problem.

The stupendous figures as regards seizure of vessels and the amount of fines and penalties for breaking the Volstead Law in America, which are a feature of the annual report regarding the working of Prohibition issued by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, the Assistant Attorney General of the American Government will doubtless be used as an argument by the "wets" in America and by anti prohibitionists all over the world as a signal proof that Prohibition has failed in the one country where the authorities cannot be charged with administering the law against it with negligence. But the fact is that Prohibition is a world problem. So long as the upper and leisured classes in Europe view with hostility the continuance of the Volstead Act in America, boot-leggers and manufacturers of better and speedier vessels to help their illicit adventures are sure to be supplied with plenty of funds. What is wanted is the creation of world opinion against Prohibition. There is now no doubt that the working classes in America have been gainers materially and morally owing to Prohibition and that a number of American employers have shown willingness to testify to this fact.

In Sight of Peace?

Are the warring elements at Kharagpur in sight of peace? The whole country will be relieved to find that they are. It is not a conflict which the poor ill-used employees at the Kharagpur Workshops sought of their own accord. The lock-out tactics which their masters employed indicate that the idea dominant in the mind of the B. N. R. authorities was to break the solidarity of the Labour Union on the Railway and to make the men realise that they had no option but to submit to degrading terms. The Kharagpur workers have exhibited a perfect sense of discipline, and a remarkable devotion to thoroughly constitutional methods. Mr. Andrews advises them to wait for two days more before they declare for a strike. Although the result of the strike ballot shows that the majority are convinced that this last resort available for organised Labour must be utilised, they are sure to continue to wait in patience as they have been doing so long. The B. N. R. authorities and the Railway Board will do well, now at least, to take a sensible and humanitarian view of the men's case.

MEYER MASTERED.

MUSLIMS' SPLENDID RECOVERY

RASOOL'S EXHILARATING PLAY

FINE FIRST AND FOURTH WICKET STAND.

WHO WILL WIN THE MATCH?

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

MAHOMEDANS	EUROPEANS.
M. H. Vishram (Capt.)	F. G. Travers (Capt.).
S. Abdus Salam.	R. J. O. Meyer.
Syed Wazir Ali.	A. L. Hosie.
Mahomed Hussein.	J. L. Guise.
Mahomed Hassan Khan.	G. Aste.
S. G. Rasool.	R. S. Yeldham.
M. E. Sheikh.	A. G. Penfold.
K. B. Murad.	W. J. Cuffen.
Himayatullah.	R. G. Hopkins.
Dilawar Hussein.	B. Howlett.
Wazir Ahmed.	B. Gaillard.

Tuesday's play in the final match between the Mahomedans and Europeans was remarkable for the splendid recovery of the forner after being 158 runs in arrears on the 1st innings, and when stumps were drawn a the end of the day, they had wiped out the deficit and had taken a lead of 78 uns. The Europeans continued their innings and the last wicket added on 26 runs to the oversight score, the final total being 217 runs. Then came the Mahomedans' turn to bat and this time there was a different tale to tell.

RASOOL SHOWS THE WAY.

Rasool and Sheikh, opening the second innings, stayed together and carried the score to 87 before being separated. Rasool played a wonderful innings of 54 runs in thich he had given no chance. But most important of all he had shown his side hat Meyer was not unplayable, and his excellent example paved the way for the compilation of a really respectable total. Seikh, who had given his colleague yoman support, did not survive him long

BRIGHT BATTING.

Then cme Himayatullah and Wazir Ali. This was another fine partnership which carried th score to 162. Himayatullah gave altoether a delightful display of versatile batting, his runs being made all round the wicket. Wazir Ali stayed on to pas his fifty but after the second century hd been hoisted, the advent of the new hll proved fatal to him and he was caugt behind the wicket in stepping out to Meer's first delivery. His had been a sod innings in which most of the runs were scored by masterful strokes through he slips. Mahomed Hussain, who had prtnered him, was the next to go, but M. H Vishram and Dilawar Hussain remained ubeaten at the end of the day. Despite th fact that he was not at all well, the Mslim skipper, had gamely come out to bat though he had to requisition the servicesof a runner.

LEG TRAPS.

A noticable feature in the day's play was the emloyment of "leg traps" by Howlett an Meyer, and these resulted in the dismiss of Sheikh and Himayatullah.

The Mahmedans with a lead of 78 runs have still fi wickets in hand and if they can increase this to a couple of hundred, they have a sporting chance of pulling the game out of the fire. Rasool has shown them how to play Meyer and it is for them to take advantage of this.

HAPPY INCIDENTS.

There were one or two happy little incidents during the course of the day which helped to enliven the game. On Rasool's dismissal, an admirer ran out of the Islam Gymkhana tent and garlanded and embraced the successful batsman. Meyer in turn ran after the donor and captured from him the basket with which he promptly crowned himself to the amusement of the spectators.

THAT NAUGHTY DOG.

A stray dog also chose to visit the pitch on a tour of inspection but the fielders did not seem to welcome him, for they stopped the game and chased him all round the field, Meyer leading the van in hot pursuit. The offending dog managed to evade his pursuers for a time, but on approaching the screens at the maidan end, he fell into the hands of a policeman who took him into custody and gravely marched him off amidst great applause.

DETAILED ACCOUNT

When the Mahomedans came out to field on Tuesday morning, they were without their skipper, Mr. M. H. Vishram, and in his absence, Wazir Ahmed was in charge of affairs.

Sheikh sent down a maiden to Penfold and Abdus Salam opening from the Police Court end sent down another to Howlett. After a few singles had been scored, Howlett cut Sheikh for four. Penfold pulled Abdus Salam to the press tent for four and sent up 200 on the board.

Wazir Ahmed took the ball from Sheikh and Penfold sent his first delivery to the boundary. He again cut Abdus Salam to the fine leg for four and sent up 210.

Howlett cut Wazir Ahmed for a single. Penfold drove Abdus Salam for a couple and again got three off his fifth delivery. In the same over, however, Dilawar, Hussein smartly stumped Howlett, the European

(Continued on next page.)

HYPOCRISY OF BRITISH STATESMEN

LORD BIRKENHEAD UPSET BY INDIAN I. C. S. SUCCESSES

LONDON DOOR TO BE CLOSED TO INDIANS?

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The political correspondent of "Forward" sends the following to that paper:—

It is reported from very reliable quarters that Lord Birkenhead is very much upset at the success of as many as fourteen Indians at the last competitive examination held in London for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and that he has suggested in a note or memorandum that the question, whether having regard to the examinations which are being annually held at Allahabad for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, the time has not arrived for the closing of the London door to Indians desiring of competing for posts in the Indian Civil Service, should be considered by the Statutory Commission. It is further reported that Lord Birkenhead insists that question should be examined now, in view of the inconvenient declarations contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and which were also repeated by the late King Edward VII and on which the moderate section of Indians lay so much stress.

The above report furnishes a useful commentary on the value of the recent declarations of the British Prime Minister and of the Secretary of State for India that it is the earnest desire of the British Government to seek the co-operation of the Indian people and people in India would do well to bear this in mind and not take such declarations at their face value.

LITVINOFF LEAVES GENEVA

SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF HIS VISIT

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Geneva.—M. Litvinoff left to-day for Moscow via Berlin.

Interviewed by Reuter, M. Litvinoff said he was satisfied with the results of his visit which had corresponded with his expectations. He hoped to meet Sir A. Chamberlain at Geneva in February or March at the next meeting of the Security Committee of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. His visit was a step in the right direction, and he was glad to think that the present "state of war" between Poland and Lithuania could be ended.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WANTED SUBHAS BOSE BACK AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Papers report that the Congress Municipal Association comprising Swarajist, aldermen and councillors of Calcutta Corporation has decided that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose should come back to the Corporation as the Chief Executive Officer.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSIONS

PREPARATIONS IN LAHORE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

The Assistant Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Delhi, has received the following telegram from Sir Mahomed Iqbal:—

"The Council of the Punjab Muslim League to-day by a unanimous resolution welcomed the decision of the All-India Muslim League to hold the forthcoming session of the League at Lahore and has formed a representative Reception Committee which has started preparation."

The Assistant Secretary has sent the following reply to the General Secretary, Reception Committee:—

"Please postpone preparations. Wait Council's decision on December 11th."

This telegram has been sent in view of the fact that the Council of the League meets on the 11th to consider the whole question regarding the change of venue and the election of President.—A. P.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Sir Seymour and Lady Tritton Major and Mrs. L. E. Lang, Mr. J. D. Gulick and Raj Kumar Fatehsinghji of Limbdi lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 6th December.

PROGRESS OF SOVIET

IS THERE DISSATISFACTION IN RUSSIA?

STALIN'S ADMISSION AND CLAIM

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Moscow.—Reviewing the international situation in Russia at the Congress of the Communist party, M. Stalin admitted that dissatisfaction against the Soviet was growing among tens of thousands of small capitalists who were being ruined by the growth of Socialistic industry and among many civil servants who were dismissed as the result of reduction of staffs in State concerns, but he claimed that thousands of toiling intelligentsia were passing over to the Soviet led by the technical intelligentsia connected with industry.

Dealing with the expulsion of MM. Trotsky and Zinovieff from the party, M. Stalin enumerated the fundamental differences with the Opposition. The latter denied the possibility of a successful establishment of Socialism in Soviet Russia and disagreed with Lenin's view that a bloc was admissible in certain conditions with the bourgeoisie of the colonial countries warring against imperialism. They also disagreed as regards the tactics of a united front in the world labour movement to win over labour masses to Communism.—Reuter.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

PANDIT VASANJI'S APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 5.

Pandit Vasanji Ranchhodji Joshi having arrived for a change at Porbundar, several State officials, pleaders and citizens recently paid him a visit at his bungalow. The Pandit after thanking all present for their kindness in inquiring after his health called their attention to the wide-spread agitation caused in India by the personnel of the Simon Commission, in which the Indians were conspicuous by their absence. This was far and away the most extraordinary feature of the Commission, which professed to have been constituted to guide the future destinies of India. No greater insult could conceivably be offered to a whole nation, and he felt sure that no self-respecting inhabitant of Kathiawar would take it lying down. He appealed to the citizens of Porbundar to get up a mass meeting in protest against the ommission of Indians from the Royal Commission and to awaken Kathiwar to a sense of its responsibility regarding the vital issue at stake. They would thereby drive conviction home to the Bombay publicists that the inhatrtants of Kathiawar saw eye-to-eye with them in the all biaboorbing matter of the Simon Commission.

The Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2000 towards the Ramji Mandvi sought to be built at Vartey for the benefit of the untouchables. Thanks of the management of the Varteg Antyag Ashram are conveyed to the Bhavnagar Council of Administration for the timely gift. The construction of the temple will be taken in hand shortly.

MOSQUE IN CONGRESS NAGAR

FOR CONVENIENCE OF MUSLIM DELEGATES

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

For the convenience of Muslim delegates and visitors, arrangements are being made by the Reception Committee for the construction of a mosque within the Congress Nagar. Mr. Ranganayakulu Chettiar has undertaken to construct the Mandap within the Congress premises to serve as a prayer-hall, for Hindus.

Prolonged drizzling since morning is hampering the construction work. But construction is going on. Delegates' quarters are ready and zinc sheds are put up for kitchens to avoid danger of fire. Enthusiastic volunteers and other workers intend to spend whole day on the spot attending to the work.—Free Press.

70 SUSPECTS ON MURDER CHARGE

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Tulagi (Solomon Islands).—Fourteen more hill tribesmen were captured on Saturday All ring-leaders of the recent disturbance have now been brought under custody. Over seventy suspects are awaiting trial in connection with the murder of two British officers and fifteen native police last October.—Reuter.

INDIAN REVENUE FOR MAINTAINING CHRISTIANITY

45 LAKHS SPENT FOR TROOPS AND CIVILIANS

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MINERS

MR. HARTSHORN'S NAME ACCEPTED BY COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Commons asked whether negotiations between the British and Iraq Governments on the subject of Iraq's application for the membership of the League of Nations had terminated, Major-Gen. Ormsby Gore replied that discussions with King Feisal had been carried to a point at which satisfactory accord had been reached. Jafar Pasha was now on his way back and it was hoped that when he returned, the agreement would be signed. He regretted that he was at present unable to give any information regarding the details of the agreement, but the agreement when signed would probably be laid as a White Paper and would also have to be presented at the Council of the League.

In the House of Commons Mr. Griffiths questioned whether the Government of India contemplated to take action in connection with a recent case in Calcutta in which the Magistrate had passed severe strictures on a British Officer.

Earl Winterton replied that he understood that the matter was the subject of a departmental inquiry and promised to enquire into the result of it by mail.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence enquired of the Government's decisions with regard to the Sandhurst Committee.

The Under Secretary said that the Government of India hoped to announce the decision when the Assembly met next year.

Mr. Thurtle asked the amount expended from Indian revenues last year to assist the maintenance of Christian religion in India.

Earl Winterton replied that the expenditure for the maintenance of chaplains and churches for the troops and civil officers had been approximately 45 lakhs.

Mr. Riley dealt with the possibility of reducing freights for soft coal and similar fuel and discouraging the use of cow manure as fuel.

Earl Winterton observed that the Government were considered a scheme of the Indian Mining Federation to popularise the use of coal as domestic fuel.

The question of Day with reference to the illicit importation of cocaine into India elicited the reproduction of a recent question and answer in the Council of State and also particulars sent to the League of Nations illustrating the extent of the traffic.

Earl Winterton added that the importation was very closely controlled and it could not be stopped successfully without the co-operation of the manufacturing countries.

Mr. Thomas Williams alleged that miners of the Ranganje coalfield were permitted to remain in the collieries for two or three days time and sought information on the proposed amendment of the Mines Act which Earl Winterton explained was aimed at the daily maximum of twelve hours leaving the weekly maximum of 54 unchanged.

Labourite Hudson suggested that restrictions should go far beyond twelve hours.

The Under Secretary expressed the opinion that it would be improper to give such a pledge. Doubtless this point would occur to the minds of many members of the Assembly to whom the Bill had been circulated for opinion.

Earl Winterton told Mr. Thurtle that there had been 553,000 Anglicans in India, including 1,99,000 Europeans according to the census of 1921.

What were the terms of the recent arrangements between Hindus and Moslems on the subjects of cow-killing and music before mosques? asked Mr. Thurstle.

Earl Winterton said that he had no information beyond that in the columns of the Indian Press from which he had gathered it. He said it was unfortunately somewhat premature to suppose that any generally acceptable accommodation had been reached.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Doughlas King announced that the allowances of officers and other ranks in Ceylon were under consideration and the rates of exchange and other factors would be taken into account.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON.

In the House of Commons Mr. Griffiths asked whether the Under Secretary for Colonies would enquire about the Ceylon Labour Ordinance affecting Indians who were estimated to number 750,000 mostly from Madras working on plantations in Ceylon seeing that the Ordinance would have the effect of depressing the economic condition of these labourers.

Major General Ormsby Gore replied that the proposals had been drafted after full consultation of the Government of India and with the general concurrence of the Government of India and he could not suppose that the proposals would have the suggested effect. According to his latest information the matter was still before the Ceylon Legislative Council a large majority of which were elected members.—Re

LORDS ACCEPT BIRKENHEAD'S MOTION

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The House of Lords adopted without discussion the motion substituting Mr. Hartshorn for Mr. Walsh on the Indian Statutory Commission after a brief statement from Lord Birkenhead.

Lord Birkenhead deeply regretted Mr. Walsh's inability to carry out his duties on the Statutory Commission and believed that Mr. Hartshorn would command not only the support of his own party but of those who had been his opponents and who had learned to value and respect his quality.—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. WALSH

COMMONS AGREE TO MR. HARTSHORN'S APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The House of Commons agreed without

(Continued on next page.)

THE GAME OF "DIVIDE AND RULE."

INTIGATION OF "TIMES" TO MUSLIMS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Time' in an editorial says there are signs that the proposed boycott of the Simon Commsion does not commend itself to all scions of Hindu opinion, and the visit of the Commission furnishes Indian Moslems an excellent opportunity of laying their case before the delegates of the Imperial Parliament. They will be all the more isposed to do so since they must be awa that Hindu propagandists have been woing energetically in London for the abolion of communal representation.

An increasing number of distinguished Moslems have lately visited England and taken pains to explain their case to all the English parties. Their activities should have a salutary effect. Representatives of large sections of the British electorates, till recently, acquired most of their information about Indian affairs from one Indian party alone. It is all to the good that they should hear opinions of leaders of another body of Indians 70,000,000 strong, more coherent in many respects than the caste-divided Hindus and far more democratic in social outlook, though more conservative in politics.—Reuter.

DYING FROG BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

SIR J. C BOSE'S REVOLUTIONING DISCOVERY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The large auditorium of the Bose Institute was crowded to-night with the delegates of the Congress of Tropical Medicine and students of science to listen to Sir J. C. Bose's discourse and watch with throbbing interest, the pulsations of the "life atom", revealed by marvellous instruments in actual operation.

In the course of the demonstration, the scientist showed how extensive the field of investigation has been opened out by the discovery of numerous Indian plants.

The sensation of the evening reached its climax when Sir J. C. Bose demonstrated before his astonished and enthusiastic audience the extraordinary effect of some newly discovered Indian drugs. A moderate dose of extracts from a plant obtained from the Kumaon Forest was applied to a frog whose heart beat had stopped. Pulsations became immediately revived and the dying frog was brought back to life.

"The investigations will no doubt lead to a new pharmacopoeia for the relief of humanity and the establishment of such an industry for the utilisation of indigenous plants for medicinal purposes for the employment of new drugs in medicine will be necessary to secure the purest extract and determine their efficacy not only on plants and animals but also on human beings", said Sir Jagadish Bose concluding his address.—Free Press.

TENSE SITUATION IN KHARAGPUR

WORKERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE STRIKE?

MR. ANDREW'S ASSURANCE OF VICTORY

"KEEP GANDHIJI FULLY INFORMED"

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 5.

The result of the ballot on the question of strike has not yet been announced, but it is understood that the majority of workmen favour a strike. The workmen are restive, a section of them demanding an immediate strike.

At a mass meeting last night Mr Naidu, the General Secretary announced that Mr. Andrews had wired from Delhi telling him to keep Mahatma Gandhi fully informed of the situation and counselling patience for two days more and assuring them of victory as the Viceroy was taking a personal interest in the matter.

Meanwhile Giri and Joshi are having a series of interviews with the Agent of the Railway and the Chief Mechanical Engineer.—A. P.

FAVOURABLE SIGNS

MR. PURCELL INTERVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Interviewed on the Kharagpur situation, Mr. Purcell, Labour M.P., and Mr. Halsworth, General Secretary, British Workers' Union, stated:—

Enthusiasm of the workers was a sight for the Gods to see, and considering that they did not get any strike pay from their Union and the firm attitude they have taken up and adhered to, it was simply marvellous. They were all very orderly quiet and full of endurance.

As to the quarters assigned to the workers, Mr. Purcell said:—My view is that they are so disgraceful and wretched. They ought to be blown sky high.

FAVOURABLE SIGNS FOR COMPROMISE.

As to a compromise with the management, all that they could say was that they had a talk with the management and considered signs were favourable for a reasonable settlement unless something happened meanwhile, to mar the progress.

During their stay in Calcutta, they intend visiting some Unions and inspecting them while at work so that they might be in a position to contradict interested propaganda carried at home that in India all Unions were conducted in a very loose fashion, without system or method. They will address several meetings and help organisation of Unions.

It is understood Mr. Purcell and Mr. Halsworth have wired to the British Trade Union Congress referring to the miserable plight of the Kharagpur workers and asking for immediate financial help from them.—Free Press.

MR. SINGARAVELU'S SPEECH AT KHARAGPUR

A. P. REPORT CONTRADICTED

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 6.

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar wires from Kharagpur:—

The report given through the Associated Press that people hooted Mr. Singaravelu Chettyar at a Kharagpur workers' meeting on the 4th inst., is absolutely false and untrue. The Chairman Pundit Kashinath Muttu refused us permission to address After the meeting was dissolved, people clamoured unanimously for Messrs. Mukundalal Sircar and Singaravelu Chettyar to give their opinion on the present situation Mr. Sircar spoke for some time and then Mr. Chettyar rose amidst ovation. While speaking, Mr. Amarnath Bose and Mr. Raizada upset the benches, threw down the chairs and prevented Mr. Chettyar from continuing his speech. The people moved to another place adjacent to the venue of the meeting and heard his concluding portion and took him into a huge procession to the rest house where both Mr. Sircar and Mr. Chetyar are puttingur.

GRANT OF FULL PAY.

VICEROY'S DECISION.

The Government of India in a communique issued on the Kharagpur situation recapitulates the incidents and negotiations, and after alluding to a "misunderstanding" state the Government of India have now decided that on certain conditions the full pay for the period of the closure of workshops should be given in place of the subsistence allowance.

INDIAN REVENUE FOR MAINTAINING CHRISTIANITY

(Continued from previous page.)

discussion to the motion identical with that passed by the House of Lords substituting the name of Mr. Hartshorn for that of Mr. Walsh on the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

(From a coal-miner Mr. Veron Hartshorn who replaces Mr. Stephen Walsh as a Member of the Indian Statutory Commission, rose to be a clerk, checkweighman and then miners' agent. An able organiser and negotiator, he became one of the leaders of South Wales trade unionism and is the President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. He represents Ogmore Division of Glamorganshire in the House of Commons and was returned unopposed at the last General Elections. He was Postmaster-General in the Labour Government of 1924 and served on the Coal Trade Organisation Committee and also on the Coal Controllers Advisory Committee. Mr. Hartshorn is 55 years of age.)

MR. MACDONALD'S RESIGNATION

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL OF REPORTS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Recent reports of the imminent resignation of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in consequence of his obvious ill-health from the subject of an official statement by the Labour Party denying that the leader contemplates retirement, admitting that his health has been unsatisfactory for many months, but with Mr. MacDonald's policy of seeking rest for recuperation during recesses, there is every prospect of his continuing his leadership indefinitely.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 6th December.

MAYER MASTERED.

innings closing for 217 runs (217-10-17).

MUSLIMS' SECOND INNINGS.

When the Mahomedans opened their second innings at 11-15 a.m. they had to score 158 runs to avoid an innings defeat which was by no means an easy task. Meyer opened from the Gymkhana end to Sheikh and sent down a maiden and Howlett followed suit, Rasool playing out the over.

There followed another maiden from Meyer and still another one from Howlett and getting a bye off Meyer the batsmen changed ends. Rasool square cut Meyer for four.

Sheikh obtained a single off Howlett, Rasool again cut Meyer for two and sent up 10 after 25 minutes play. With a powerful drive past mid-off Rasool sent Meyer to the ropes amidst applause.

CONFIDENT BATTING.

Sheikh got a single and came to face Meyer who sent down a maiden. Rasool cut Howlett for a couple and with a single off the same bowler sent up 20.

With a perfect late cut Rasool sent Meyer to the boundary and repeated the same stroke for four dangerously over the heads of the slips.

At 28, Penfold relieved Howlett and sent down a maiden. With a two off Meyer Rasool sent up 30. Sheikh got a single off Penfold and Meyer sent down a maiden.

Rasoon cut Penfold for a single and an over gave the batsman another run.

At 27, Travers, changed Meyer and put Aste in charge of the attack who sent down a maiden. Rasool with a beautiful square cut past Cullen sent Penfold to the boundary, amidst applause and 40 was signalled on the board.

Sheikh glanced Aste for two twice in succession and splendidly pulled him to the leg for four sending up 50 after the game had been in progress for an hour.

Rasool cut Penfold for four through the gully. Two runs off Aste by Sheikh sent up 60.

Howlett relieved Penfold, Sheikh neatly cut him for four and obtained another single. Two singles off Aste by Sheikh and two more off Meyer, who now relieved Aste, took the total to 70.

Rasool cut Howlett through the gully for four and drove the same bowler past extra cover for two sending up 80. Getting two again through the covers, Rasool reached his 50 amidst great applause.

Lunch time scores: Total 83.
Rasool, batting, 52.
Sheikh, batting, 25.
Extras 6.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

When the game was resumed after lunch Meyer, sent down a maiden over to Rasool. Howlett opened from the Police Court end. In Meyer's next over Rasool cut him for a couple but he was dismissed in the same over off the last ball, Yeldham bringing off a neat catch behind the stumps. (87--1--54)

Himayatullah occupied the vacant crease Off Howlett's next over Sheikh who had so long partnered Rasool gave an easy catch to Hosie who gladly accepted it (88-2-27).

Rasool and Sheikh had added 87 runs for the first wicket and both the batsmen played good innings in spite of tremendous odds Rasool's was a bright display of sterling cricket and Sheikh gave him much-needed support at the other end.

WAZIR ALI'S FOURS.

Syed Wazir Ali and Himayatullah quickly settled down, the latter cutting Meyer through the covers for four (90). With a quick run single he came to face Howlett. He glanced Howlett for a single and powerfully drove Meyer to the press tent for four. Cutting Meyer through the gully for another four he sent up 100 on the board amidst applause.

Himayatullah cut Meyer for two and sent up 110. Wazir Ali cut Howlett for a single and sent Meyer to the screen. Cutting the same bowler through the gully he obtained another couple.

Wazir Ali sent Howlett through the slips with a quick stroke to the boundary and 120 were signalled.

Howlett was at this stage relieved, Penfold taking the ball. Wazir Ali sent the new bowler to the boundary executing a neat cut past the last slip.

Himayatullah glanced Meyer for a single and Wazir Ali got a like number. Himayatullah sent up 130 with a pretty hook off the same bowler.

A swift shot to leg yielded two, and Wazir Ali powerfully clumped a full-tossed one past Penfold for four and 140 were registered.

Meyer now gave the ball to Aste and on his first delivery three runs were scored, Guise making a splendid save of a certain four. After a few singles had been registered in the same over, Penfold sent down a maiden to Himayatullah. Howlett gained applause by stopping a hot one from Wazir Ali at mid-off off Aste.

A MIGHTY SROKE.

With a mighty stroke to the on boundary that gave four runs, Wazir Ali sent up 150 on the board. The Mahomedans now wanted eight runs to equal the total of their opponents. when Hopkins relieved Penfold end sent down a maiden. But off Aste's next over Wazir Ali wiped off the arrears making a powerful drive to the boundary between the cover and the midoff.

Meyer now took on from the Police court end and off his first delivery Himayatullah got four by a neat glance. He was, however, dismissed with the next ball, Hosie making an easy catch at short-leg. (162—3—36.)

The outgoing batsman hit 5 fours in his score of 36 runs. He played attractive cricket and faced the bowlers with confidence.

Lt. Mohamed Hussein now partnered Wazir Ali, whose score was 37. The new batsman immediately broke his duck neatly cutting Aste for a couple trrough the gully. A bye-boundary followed, sending up 170 on the board. Mohamed Hussein glanced Aste and obtained two.

The game was at this stage held up for about five minutes a stray dog interfering with the game, chased by some of the more enthusistic fielders. He took quite a lot of time to vacate tre field, keeping the spectators amused during his stay at the crease!

Moh. Hussein pulled Aste to the leg for four and hoisted 180. Getting a single he crossed over to face Penfold who now relieved Meyer. Four rlns were scored in this over.

Vazir Ali cut Aste through the gully for four and sent up 190. With a powerful hit past third-man he reached his own 50 amidst great applause.

AFTER TEA.

Mahomed Hussein pulled Meyer to leg for two. Wazir Ali faced Penfold and obtained a single which sent up the second century on the board amidst great cheers.

Meyer with the new ball was at once successful for off his first delivery Yeldham brought off a catch behind the wicket which dismissed Wazir Ali. The latter got eight fours in his score of 53. (200—4—53.)

Dilawar Hussein now joined Mahomed Hussein and played out the over. Off a no-ball from Howlett Mahomed Hussein was held behind the stumps, but to no purpose.

Dilawar Hussein drove Meyer for two and Mahomed Hussein cleverly pulled Penfold to the Press tent for four, sending up 210. In Meyer's next over, however, he was sent back, the ball going into the wicket after being played. (213—5—22.)

M. H. Vishram, the Mahomedan skipper, was the next man in. He, however, had to requisition the assistance of a runner. Dilawar cut Meyer for three and after a few singles had been obtained 220 were hoisted on the board.

Dilawar chopped Meyer through the gully to the boundary and then Vishram was dropped by Travers off Howlett in the slips when he had not even broken the proverbial duck. Getting a single, he crossed over and drove Meyer for a couple. He glanced again the same bowler for two in the next over sending up 230. A few singles followed. The skipper cut Meyer for two and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the score was 236 for 5 wickets, Dilawar Hussein batting 18, Vishram batting 8, extras 8.

The Score:—

MUSLIMS—2ND. INNINGS.

M. E. Sheikh, c Hosie, b Howlett	27
S. G. Rasool, c Yeldham, b Meyer	54
Wazis Ali, c Yeldham, b Meyer	53
S. Himayatulla, c Hosie, b Meyer	36
Mahomed Hussein, b. Meyer	22
Dilawar Hussein, not out	18
M. H. Vishram, not out	8
Extras	18
Total (for 5 wkts.)	236

EUROPEANS—1st Innings.

A L Hosie, c Wazir Ahmed, b Abdus Salam	45
J L Guise, l-b-w, b Wazir Ahmed	5
R J O Meyer, c Wazir Ali, b Wazir Ahmed	10
W Cullen, c and b Abdus Salam	79
F G Travers, b Sheikh	6
B Gaillard, c and b Abdus Salam	10
R S Yeldham, st. Dilawar Hussein, b Murad	20
G Aste, b Abdus Salam	4
R G Hopkins, c Dilawar Hussein, b Murad	2
A. G. Penfold (not out)	17
B. Howlett St. Dilawar Hussein b Abdus Salam	17
Extras	8
Total	217

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Sheikh	17	6	26	1
Abdus Salam	26.5	7	72	5
Wazir Ahmed	19	1	51	2
Rasool	8	1	28	—
Murad	11	4	22	2
Khan	3	0	10	—

MAHOMEDANS—1st innings.

M. E. Sheikh b. Meyer	4
K.B. Murad c. Traverse b. Howlett	0
M. A. Vishram c. Gaillard b. Meyer	6
Lt. Syed Wazir Ali c. Yeldham b. Meyer	6
Lt. Mahomed Hussein c. Aste b. Penfold	10
Capt. M. H. Khan b. Meyer	0
S.G. Rasool b. Mayer	1
Dilwar Hussein l.b.w. Mayer	8
Abdus Salam (not out)	6
Himayatullah c. Aste b. Penfold	2
Wazir Ahmed c. Aste b. Meyer	5
Extras	11
Total	59

BOWLING.

	O.	M	R	W
Meyer	14.3	3	28	7
Howlett	8	4	8	1
Penfold	6	2	12	2

Runs at the fall of wickets.
1|0, 2|6, 3|21, 4|35, 5|35, 6|36, 7|37, 8|46, 9|51, 10|59.

MAHOMEDANS, 2nd Innings.

M. E. Sheikh, ct Hosie, b Howlett.	27
S. G. Rasool, ct Yeldham, b Meyer.	54
Himayatullah, ct Hosie, b Meyer..	36
Syed Wazir Ali, ct Yeldham, b Meyer	53
Lt. Mohamed Hussein, b Meyer ..	22
Dilawar Husscin, batting	18
M. H. Vishram, batting	8
Extras	18
Total (for 5 wickets) ..	236 6

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT RUN ELECTIONS.

PROPOSAL FROM DELHI COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

A material change in the Congress constitution is recommended to the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee which adopted a resolution last night opening that as the elections interfered with constructive work, the Congress in future should not take part directly as a body in any elections to the Assembly, Councils, Municipalities or District Boards. If any member was desirous of contesting a seat in any of the above bodies he could do so in his individual capacity but not in the name and on behalf of the Congress.

The Provincial Committee urged upon the Congress to prepare a scheme to formulate a programme in co-operation with representatives of other political parties and associations in the country to work for an effective boycott of the Commission. The meeting also endorsed the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee about political and religious rights of different communities.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President: Chaudhri Raghubir Narain Singh, Vice-Presidents: Acharya Gidwani and Maulana Arif Asvi and General Secretaries Messrs. Shankar Lal and Piyare Lal.—A.P.

ECHO OF "PLOT AGAINST GOVERNOR'S LIFE"!

FROM "WRECKING TRAIN" TO "THEFT OF TOOLS."

CHARGE WHITTLED DOWN FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

IGATPURI, Dec. 5.

With the withdrawal by the prosecution to-day of the charge of maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train, in the absence of any direct evidence, the trial of a permanent way gang cooly, aged fifty, before Mr. Naik, First Class Magistrate of Igatpuri, narrowed down to the charge of a theft of tools under Section 381, I. P. C. The accused was arrested in connection with the removal of some fish-plates to the keys of one rail length on the G. I. P. line near Lahvali station on the night of 24th October, when the special train of H. E. the Governor and seven other trains passed that track, fortunately without any mishap.

MR. MORRISON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Morrison, Permanent Way Inspector, prosecution witness, cross-examined said he did not know whether he had told that two of the tools were found in the accused's hut. The Magistrate asked witness to refer to the Panchanama. The Magistrate then read out Mr. Morrison's statement to the effect that he had told that a basket and a shovel were only found. Replying to defence counsel's question Mr. Morrison said, when the house of the accused was searched one shovel and a basket were found and not all the tools.

THEFT CHARGE FRAMED.

After some more prosecution witnesses had been examined, the Magistrate framed charges under Section 311 (Theft) or Section 411, I. P. C., in respect of the shovel and the basket which were railway property worth about Rs. 3.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned till 14th December.

Messrs. Bedarker and P. H. Gadre, pleaders, defended the accused, and Mr. Walimbe, Railway Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.—A. P.

AFGHAN KING'S ARRIVAL.

The Director of Information writes:—

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan is expected to arrive in Bombay in the afternoon of Wednesday December 14. His Majesty will land at the Gateway of India and will be received with the honours due to his high position. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and King's Colour and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with Band and King's Colour will be drawn up at the Gateway and on His Majesty's departure he will be escorted by a Battery of Horse Artillery, a regiment of British Cavalry, a regiment of Indian Cavalry, the Bombay Light Horse, His Excellency the Viceroy's Bodyguard and His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, while the road from the Bunder will be lined by troops from the garrison. The Route to Government House will be via Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, Churchgate Street, Queens Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati and Walkeshwar Road. A number of the business houses and private residents along the route have announced their intention of decorating their premises and it is hoped that this example will be generally followed.

SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHAN KING.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

We have heard on the most reliable authority that His Majesty Alhazarat Ghazi Amanullah Khan, the King of Afghanistan will cross the Afghan border and set foot on our Motherland as India's august guest on the 9th of December. I would appeal to all Congress, Khilafat, Muslim League and other Nationalist organizations and all public men to wire to His Majesty short message of welcome through the Afghan Trade Agent at Quetta. The English Government here, will welcome him in their own way, but we, people of India also must show our neighbourly friendly feeling with the good King of Afghanistan. Name and address should be clearly written so that His Majesty may reply graciously and acknowledge such welcomes by wire. I would beg Muslim and nationalist papers all over India to support this appeal and beg Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians, Jews all who live in India sent their greetings to the neighbourly sovereign with whom we people of India desire to live at peace and amity. Telegrams must be despatched on the 8th of December so that they may be delivered to His Majesty the minute he reaches India's hospitable soil.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVERSATIONS

POSSIBILITY OF RESUMPTION

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Several Geneva correspondents are confident of the possibility of the resumption of the Anglo-Russian conversations now that the ice has been broken by Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Litvinoff. It appears that it was the latter's English wife who telephoned to the British official suggesting a meeting which eventually took place.—Reuter.

The Geeta day was celebrated at Dharwar on the 6th instant when competitions in Geeta recitation were held in the morning. Messrs. Joshi and Shenolikar addressed a public meeting in the evening—Free Press.

BOW STREET ESPIONAGE TRIAL

MONKLAND'S DISCLOSURES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Court was cleared to enable the espionage trial at Bow Street to be conducted in camera for an hour and a half. After that Monkand cross-examined stated that he had been supplying Mccartney with information regarding the shipment of arms to the Baltic states for a week or two before he consulted anybody connected with the Government. Mccartney agreed that Monkland should receive £5 sterling per month but never receive such payment. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Sir George Schuster joins Executive Council of Governor General in October 1928. He will remain Financil and Economic Adviser to Colonial Office till his departure for India. The Governor General in Council has appointed L. C. McWatters to fill the temporary vacncy in his Council when Sir Basil Blackettretires in April till Schuster arrives. Sr Bhupendranath Mitra will take over finance and McWatters, Industries and Loour.—Reuter.

EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Rome.—The Italian Geographical Society and the Milanese Section of the Italian Alpine Club have arranged a joint expedition to Kaakoram in the Himalayas under Duke Spoleto, the King's cousin.—Reute.

SWEDISH OFFICER ARRESED

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Stockholm—According to "Svenska Daglad", a young Swedish Resere officer was arrested on the doorstep of the Soviet Legation on the charge of spying on behalf of Soviet Russia. Enquir is proceeding.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has ben unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Parliamentry Labour Party.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Durban.—Natal continued play against the M. C. C. to-day in dull wther and before moderate attendance. The wicket was good. In the first inning Natal made 192. Siedle scored 80 and Astill took five wickets for 42. Folwing on, Natal put in 167 for six wickets Catterall making 63. The match was thrdrawn.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON Dec. 6.

Geneva.—At the League Coeil Dandurand (Canada) announced hat the Canadian Government had decid to submit the Geneva Opium Comntion of 1925 to Parliament with a vir to its early ratification.—Reuter.

LONDON Dec. 6.

Sydney.—The action of ship Iascars in removing passengers' lugga from the steamship "Maloja" has occasiod a complaint from the local Secretr of the Waterside Workers' Federatic that the "White Anstralia" policy has en violated.—Reuter.

DID YOU
"NUGGET"
YOUR BOOTS
THIS MORNING?

TIGER BRAND

"NUGGET BOOT POLISH"

SOLE AGENTS :— HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Protect your Child

Any moment your child may be infected at school, or in the street, by little playmates.

Give her a Formamint tablet, morning and evening. That will protect her against

**Tonsilitis, Whooping Cough,
Sore Throat, Influenza,
Measles and Diphtheria.**

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

When Sickness Comes

A REGULAR diet of Quaker Oats at a time like this is invaluable. Without over-taxing the stomach, Quaker Oats supplies in abundance elements so necessary to restore health and strength

Quaker Oats is nature's health food—delicious in taste, easy to prepare, easy to digest.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

674 *No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

'FREE TO THOSE WHO DESIRE.'

Now is the time when you feel the necessity of Hot Water the most, and be sure that the HOT-SPRING is the only Path Bo lef that will meet the necessity Best. In order that you should get it for your home, we will send it to your tation

Free of all Railway Freight & Packing Charges.

Th offer is limited and those who will ask for a catalogue with the 'Slip,' will get the benefit of it first.

Enquire to-day.

S. S. METAL WORKS Co. Ltd.,

TIKEKARWADI (SHOLAPUR.)

INDIANISING PORT SERVICES

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST'S POLICY CRITICISED

GOVERNOR REMINDED OF HIS PROMISE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, regarding the scheme of the Port Commissioners for the training of Indians.

The Committee point out that in his reply to the address of welcome presented by the Indian Chamber, His Excellency specifically assured that the Calcutta Port Trust have started a policy of training Indians for their technical services." This was in reply to the Chamber's representation that definite steps be taken to train Indians for departments requiring technical skill such as Harbour Master's Department. The Committee proceeds that they have found with considerable disappointment that the Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta has nothing at all to show in support of a policy of nature assured by His Excellency. Even in the case of the non-technical Engineering mentioned by the Chairman, the Committee observes that the most important element which should be the essence of such schemes is disregarded viz. training with a view to Indianise the departments concerned.

INDIANS AND SEA CAREER.

The Committee regret they cannot accept the remark of the Chairman of the Port Trust that there is a general dislike shown by Indians to sea service. Hitherto the openings to Indians to sea service have been extremely limited, but if suitable openings were thrown open there was no reason why Indians should not take to sea service. A very large number of Indians have been for years employed as Engineers on the vessels of steamships lines trading on the Indian coast, and the Committee's expectations in this connection are further fortified by the very large number of applications received from Indian lads wishing to be trained for sea career on the training ship "Dufferin" recently established in Bombay.

Coming to the Technical services to which His Excellency referred, the Committee regret to find that no scheme for training Indians exists at present. The need for such a scheme is implied in the assurance of His Excellency when the supposed existence of such a scheme was meant as an answer to the demand for Indianisation.

The Committee suggests that well considered schemes for the training of Indians with a view to Indianisation in future be chalked out and started. They would here mention particularly schemes for training Indians to become (1) River Surveyors, (2) Dock and Berthing Masters (3) Harbour Masters, under the Commissioners for the port of Calcutta.

CADETS PERIOD OF TRAINING.

If the Port Commissioners were to select their own cadets and pay for their training and in return get them to agree to serve the Port Commissioners on a reduced scale of salaries for a certain number of years, the Committee feel that the expenditure incurred during the period of training will not only be fully compensated but actually a saving will be effected thereby. The Commissioner will have to arrange for the necessary opportunities for such cadet to serve as apprentice on sea going vessel as junior officers. With regard to the former almost all the steamship companies trading on the coast have given an undertaking to the Government of India to accept Indian lads as apprentices on their vessels after they complete their peroid on the training ship.

ACCENTUATING ECONOMIC DISCONTENT.

The success of all such schemes point out the Committee, depends mainly upon the manner in which they are handled. The best of schemes with the best material are doomed to failure in unsympathetic hands. So far the alleged sympathy of the Port Commissioners for Inidniation has not made any progress towards materialisation. The Committee say they apprehend that the persistent disregard on the part of the Port Commissioners to the claim of Indians is largely responsible for accentuating the economic discontent, particularly among the middle classes of India, where the question of unemployment has become very serious and the feeling is growing steadily but surely that such declarations of sympathy are merely confined to words and when opportunities occur for translating those words into action the claims of Indians are almost invariably burshed aside usually on the now hackneyed ground of efficiency and thus Europeans are admitted on higher salaries with a view to relieve the unemployment problem in the United Kingdom. Whatever the merits of such apprehensions it is for the Port Commissioners, say the Committee, to come forward forthwith with bold and unistakeable measures towards Indianisation which will help to dispel the discontent.—Free Press.

KING FERDINAND'S LETTER

A FORGED DOCUMENT?

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Bukharest.—The copy of Ferdinand's letter, mentioned earlier, is semi-officially described as forgery.—Reuter.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

unrest, among the educated classes of every creed, caste, or religion.

RAMPANT EVIL.

The unemployment is now rife and rampant, in every nook and corner of the country. Its evil results are no longer hidden and latent. In large cities, like Bombay and Calcutta, one occasionally reads in the newspapers about suicides committed for want of employment by adults and adolescents as well. If one were to analyse the various underlying causes at the bottom of the present communal strifes and struggles, between the Hindus and the Mohamedans, or between the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins since the inauguration of the Morley Minto Reforms and Montagu Chelms ford Reforms, one can confidently trace these communal troubles to unemployment in one form or the other. It is the fight for the "loaves and fishes" under the patronage of the Government. This canker of unemployment of higher or lower services, is eating into the very vials of Indian Nationalism. Unemployment is the root cause of all the communal or sectional dissensions, the reasons of the "Music before Mosques" or "Cow-killing" are simply specious. They are, indeed, superficial and surface-deep. They are magnified and made much of in order that the attention of our leaders should be diverted from the real disease. At one time, ther might have been sovereign reasons against the solidarity of the two most important communities. But to-day, certainly, they are not insuperable. Can one suppose for a while that enlightened and cultured leaders of the two communities are so short-sighted and narrow-minded that they are incapable of rising superior to these communal bogeys? If they cannot, who else can? Who brought about the "Lucknow Pact"? Did they seek then the aid of foreigners? No. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the warring communities can be easily reconciled provided this universal unemployment is exterminated. But Unemployment will vanish only if Swarajya is won and India get unfettered opportunities to rise to her full stature.

COMPARISON WITH EGYPT.

Egypt is not an independent Nation in the real sense of a self-governing country. But when compared with India, she does enjoy Swarajya of which India has not got even a shadow. Egypt is an example of how a National Government tries to prevent and root out general Unemployment from a country. The Egyptian Government has very recently (in June 1927) passed a decree by which limited companies formed in that country are required to have two Egyption Directors and also to employ 25 per cent Egyption personnel, excluding workmen, and to open one-fourth of the Capital for public subscription in Egypt. The European Chambers of Commerce in Egypt have organised protest meetings against this decree. Look at the jealousy, arrogance and selfishness of these European shopkeepers who are averse to allow this small concession to the Nationals of the country in which they trade and which they exploit. The Egyption Government should prove too strong to yield in this matter, as they have taken these steps in order that the middle class young Egyptians from the Universities, colleges and schools should find sure employment in the trading and manufacturing Companies formed in Egypt by the foreigners.

Many more remedies can be suggested to soften the rigours of unemployment but private agencies can do very little as it is primarily the duty of the Government to look after the well-being of its subjects, a duty it cannot shirk nor transfer.

The object in writing this, is to invite and provoke discussion of this important but neglected subject of unemployment which is threatening to break the back-bone of Indian middle class society.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

defence of India is a matter in which the States are as much interested as the British Government and therefore, if the tributes taken from the States constitute their contribution to it, there is no room for complaint. But the theory is obviously untenable because at least from the major States, like Hyderabad and Gwalior, the Government has taken territory on the pretext of payment for military defence and it is unjust that it should continue to levy a tribute after annexing territory in lieu of it. Again, the leading Indian States maintain armies at great cost which are at the disposal of the Government of India and which are meant as earnest attempts to fulfil their part in the defence of India. It is clearly unjust that the State should be taxed for military purposes in the shape of a tribute even when it is maintaining an army fit for field service. The Government of India has made a belated attempt to set this matter right when it reduced the amount of the tribute from Mysore on the ground that the maintenance of an efficient military force by the State entitled it to pay a lesser sum.

ONE-SIDED RAILWAY POLICY.

Of an equally one sided character is the Railway policy followed by the Government. The earnings made by Railways whose lines run through Indian States go wholly to the credit of the British Indian Railway Administration. The States have no voice in the section of railways operating in their States. It is quite clear that the Indian States and their subjects contribute a large percentage of the income derived by the railways, and yet they do not share in the surplus, and it wholly goes, not to the benefit of India but solely of British India. Of the surplus, resulting from what is paid by Indian States and their subjects, it is clear that they alone should derive the benefit, either directly or indirectly through some department of Imperial Administration which operates for their benefit. That is not so. The Indian States are now being exploited by Railway Administration to give profits to British India.

The Railways owned by the Indian States are regarded merely as branch lines and have to pay heavily to the Main Lines, which do not give to these the same percentage on traffic which they give to other branch lines. This inequality of treatment does not stop there. The Branch Lines undertaken by private capitalists and District Board are encouraged by the grant of certain guarantees. The Branch Lines projected by Indian States have to get the permission of the Secretary of State, one does not know under what authority. It is a clear and accepted principle that British Legislation can have no binding force so far as Indian States are concerned, and yet the Indian Railway Act is supposed to apply even to projects in Indian States. As it stands, the States have all the liabilities and none of the rights in Railway matters and though a great part of earnings of the Railway comes from the direct and indirect contribution of Indian States and their subjects, they have no voice in Railway Administration and do not share in its surplus.

Phyllosan is presented to the public on the recommendation of the medical profession. It is the outcome of scientific research by a leading Doctor and is used at hospitals all the world over. Phyllosan means New Life, New Blood, New Strength and Vitality—Commence to-day.

THE GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY BY E. BUERGI, M.D., FOR

MALARIA, ANÆMIA, NEURASTHENIA, PHYSICAL DECLINE, EXHAUSTION, NERVE-SHOCK, RHEUMATISM, MATERNAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE OLD AGE, TROPICAL AND WASTING DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS & STORES IN THREE SIZES FROM Rs.1-4-0

CONGRESS NUMBER . .
OF
"BOMBAY . . CHRONICLE"

To be Published in the Middle of December

The Number which will be printed on glazed paper contains contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists, including:

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.
Sir J. C. Bose,
Mr. S. C. Mitra, M. L. A.
The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde,
Dr. Sudhindra Bose,
Capt. Gladstone Solomon,
Mr. S. Satyamurti,
Sir Hari Singh Gour,
Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A.,
Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi,
Mrs. Kamala devi Chattopadhyaya,
Dr. Stella Kremarisch,
Mr. Anil Baran Roy,
Dr. S. K. Vaidya,
Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar,
Dr. Sumant Mehta,
Dr. W. Nunan,
Dilip Kumar Roy,
Mr. George Nundy,
Prof. M. Mujeeb,
Miss. Jarbanoo Mistry,
Mr. K. H. Vakil,
Mr. P. G. Kanekar,
Mr. S. C. Ukil,
Mr. Haldar,
Prof. C. Batley,
Prof. T. S. Dasgupta,
Nalini Mohan Chatterji.
P. R. Lele.

The Art section is a striking feature of the Number.

The front page will be an attractive picture in three Colours prepared specially for the Number by a distinguished artist.

The section assigned to architecture, sculpture and painting considering the price of the Number, places the Number above the standard of the average publication of this kind.

the best opportunity for the advertisers.

To Avoid Disappointment Register your orders immediately with

THE MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"
Old Customs House Road, BOMBAY

Energy all day long

Every time you move or think you use up a certain amount of energy. That wastage of energy goes on all day long. Only from nourishment can that wastage of energy be made good.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious food beverage which supplies in abundance the nourishment you need for giving energy and repairing tissue wastage. No other food is so rich in those essential food elements.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from malt, milk and cocoa. Make "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and enjoy health and energy all day long.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

P.I.57

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

PERFECT PROTECTION

MEANS

A POLICY

OF

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in S.S.

With non-forfeiture and total permanent disability privileges.

For further particulars apply: M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager,

59-57, Churchgate, Street, Fort, : : : Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALA.

MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Telegram,	Registered	Telephone No.
ALUMINIUM Bombay.	Trade Mark.	25831

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS wire etc.

CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.

Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.

Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc., etc.

Business wholesle and retail, Catalogue on application.
Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.

N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

CONGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

MAJ-GEN. T. H. SYMON'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

WORK OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE MEN

Following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Maj.-Gen. T. H. Symons, C. S. I. K. H.S., I.M.S. before the Congress of Tropical Medicines which opened its Sessions on Monday at Calcutta:—

This is the 7th Congress which has been held in connection with this Association. The first was held in the year 1908 at Manila; the second in the year 1912 at Hongkong; the third in the year 1913 at Saigon. Then there was an interval of 8 years—the period of and following the Great War—before the next conference was held. The resuscitation was due to the energies of the Dutch Scientists in Java and naturally the conference was held in that Island. The fifth was held at Singapore in 1923 and the sixth in Japan in 1925.

In looking up previous Presidential addresses I note there has been no uniformity in the subject selected by the various past Presidents, so with your kind permission I am going to take as my theme the principal epidemic diseases encountered in this country pointing out, where possible, what has been done and noting in passing the difficulties which are constantly with us. I have ventured to adopt this method of procedure because of the importance of this country in respect of these great epidemic diseases and moreover India is yearly coming more and more into the limelight of the scientific world in this respect.

LAND OF MANY LANGUAGES AND RACES.

Now, you will realise that India is not a country, in the ordinary sense of the word, but is rather a sub-continent; it is in fact equal in area and more than equal in population to Europe minus Russia. If you grasp this fact you will at once see how difficult is the question of tackling all the interesting and important questions which arise in connection with epidemic diseases.

Another point—India is a country of many races, religions and languages. You may say there are many languages, religions, etc., even in Europe, but I can assure you that the North and South inhabitants of Europe are by no means so far apart as the North and South population of this country. If I were asked to point out similarities between the Pathan of N. W. India and the Tamil in Tuticorin I would find it difficult to do so.

PSYCHOLOGY OF POPULATION.

During the course of your tours I think it is more than probable that you may at times jump to the conclusion that perhaps more could have been done along the lines of Public Health and Sanitation. I assure you that there is no body more alive to this fact than the Medical Profession in India. In this connection specific difficulties exist. Practically all Medical Relief in this country is State aided and the State or rather multiples of States are—like most other states in the world—in a chronic condition of trying to balance ther budgets. Help from private individuals, those who could afford to come forward handsomely, is not so frequent as we would wish. Moreover when we are presented with a hospital very rarely is it endowed, so that not infrequently its utility is seriously interfered with for want of funds. Then we have the psychology of the population to consider. The average individual either through ignorance or apathy—more frequently the two combined—does not want any improvement in the standard of living. He is quite content to carry on in the same groove as his ancestors did before him, and you may take it from me, that it takes a mighty big jolt to shift him out of that rut. There are some who speak disparagingly of the work done by the Medical Profession in India. They either know nothing concerning the subject or do not realise what the profession is up against. There may be instances where individuals have not perhaps given of their best; that applies to every walk in life; but, speaking as the head of the Medical Profession in this country, I can assure you that we are quite prepared that our work should be judged by the best of all judges and critics, viz., "time," feeling confident that the mound of knowledge which we have helped to erect, the work which has been carried out, on occasions even with loss of life, will stand as a monument to our activities and testify to what was done to try and improve the conditions.

SCOURGES OF INDIA.

You will expect me to give you some idea of what has been done in this country in tackling the subject of disease. You are already aware that India is the home of many epidemic diseases—diseases which have a bearing of a world-wide nature. I have only to mention Cholera and Plague to create many thoughts and remind you of many incidents in connection with these two scourges. Then again India is rife with diseases like Enteric Fever, Malaria, Venereal, Kala-azar, Small-pox and the like. A lot has been done and is being done to combat these diseases.

Plague is another disease which causes us a great amount of anxiety.

Malaria yearly claims many victims, in fact far too many. The prevention of this disease in a country like India is a matter on which those of you who are interested will be able to take part in the discussions of the scientific sessions.

India is a land of extremes and the variation in condifions between the monsoon and the dry season is one of our special difficulties. The age-long excavations around the villages and habitations is another difficulty less known in newer lands. In your tour you will have an opportunity of seeing some of the anti-malarial problems and the work done and still to be done at the Imperial Capital of Delhi and some other places.

Other diseases which are very prevalent in India are Ankylostominsis, especially in Madras Assam and the West Coast, where the climatic conditions are exceptionally favourable for its existence and spread; Kala-azar which was a great stumbling block to the Profession owing to its confusion with chronic malaria before Leishman and Donovan discovered the body named after them.

Leprosy, a disease concerning the treatment of which up to recent years very little more was done than what we read, was practised in the early Christian Era. Now, thanks to recent investigators, much more light has been thrown on it and there is every hope that in time to come we shall assume control of this foul disease.

Relapsing Fever is now attracting great attention and is proving to be a most interesting and elusive disease. Time will not permit of my dealing with Tubercle or Dysenteries, Enteric Fever and other allied bowel complaints. I am very pleased to say, however, that in this connection we have with us at this Congress Prof. Shiga, whose name is a household word with all of us and Dr. d'Herelle, the discoverer of that mysterious principle the bacteriophage now receiving so much attention in many parts of the world.

Venereal disease has attracted special attention during the past few years. A special commission from England sent out under the auspices of the British Social League last cold weather, travelled throughout India and Burma. Their report was most interesting, and I sincerely hope that the recommendations which it embodied will be put into practice by all the Governments concerned.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES.

We have in India a Central Research Institute located in the hills at Kasauli and numerous other institutions of a like nature scattered throughout the country. There is now this very excellent Tropical School of Medicines here in Calcutta. We have a Bacteriological Service and an Organization and Constitution for Research which we have found very valuable. The work done by officers of this country has a world-wide reputation. What Leonard Rogers has done for Cholera, Ross and Christophers and others for Malaria, Liston, Haffkine, Mackie and others for Plague. Muir for Leprosy, Donovan, Patton, Mackie, Knowles, Napier, Shortt and Smith and others for Kala-azar and Harvey, Brown and Iyengar for Vaccine Therapy, Vandyke Carter, Mackie, Cragg, Cunningham and others for Spirochaetal disease is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to dilate upon it. Their work requires no praise from my humble lips, even if I were able to find words in which to do them justice.

Special measures in connection with tropical disease are much the same as in other countries except that in India there are a very large number of stone cases in connection with which the name of Freyer stands out pre-eminently. Elephantiasis, upon which disease a paper will be read at this congress and in connection with which the late Colonel Maitland of Madras did so much pioneer surgery.

I trust as a result of our deliberations during the next few days some new light on disease—more especially tropical disease—will be elucidated, and, if this be so, the Congress will not have been held in vain. I wish the Congress every success.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA AND CONGRESS

This from a contributed article in the November "Modern Review" shows that the Maharajah of Kapurthala has other claims to popularity than we know of in these days. Describing the Ninth Indian National Congress held at Lahore in 1893, the writer says "There was some stir on the Congress platform when the Maharaja of Kapurthala appeared as a Visitor and sat by the President, Surendranath Banerjea, who was addressing the Congress, paused for a moment to call for three cheers for the Maharaja. The story got abroad that the Maharaja, who was then a young man, had called on the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government for permission to attend as a Visitor. He was told that there was no objection but the Congress was scarcely a gathering fit for Princes."

So Indian Princes and British Indian Nationalists can show cordiality to one another.—"Indian States Review."

DISTRIBUTORS.

ISHVERDAS & CO.

P. O. BOX 733.

BOMBAY.

WANTED WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Apply to DISTRIBUTORS.

Can be had at all Tobacconists.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

BLADDER DISORDERS

NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry, for De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1928

A beautiful Diary of 366 pages for three annas postage Stamp.

Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI, 177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote :—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

PRIMAPHONES
PROTABLE MODELS.

A real musical instrument of quality, beautifully finished, and sturdily built, better looking, better playing, more compact and self contained, its full rich and clear tone captures your eye and ear instantaneously you hear it playing. No better instrument ever offered at the price at which it is offered to the public

No. 151 Double Spring
13 x 12 x 7 Rs. 65/-
No. 155 Double Spring
15 x 12 x 8 Rs. 80/-
Delivered free to any ailway Station in India.

Sole Distributors:
BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Telegraphic Address :—PRIMAPHON

BROADCASTING!

For BURNDEPT McMICHAEL and "AMPLION" Apparatus Consult the PIONEERS of WIRELESS in INDIA

Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus,

The
INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,
P. O. Box 371, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 231 KARACHI.
P. O. Box 2213, CALCUTTA

For Travelling, Motoring, Riding, Sporting and all other out-door purposes

SHELL
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

Are the Latest, the Neatest and the Best.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

The Progressive Opticians of India,
279, Hornby Road, (Opp. Whiteaways) & 361, Kalbadevi Road.
Awarded Several GOLD MEDALS.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrate atalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKERC,
BG. BASAVANGUDI -BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI D/S & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

THE KHARAGPUR STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Agent's communique dated the 23rd November, published in the Calcutta newspapers of the 24th November, I beg to observe that the terms for the settlement of the dispute are, on the face of it, most humiliating. The principles involved in the non-violent and peaceful, "Satyagraha" resorted to by the workshopmen at Kharagpur are so vital to the interests of the workers, especially of those employed on the railways, that they do not lend in any way to being ignored. (1) Security of service and (2) better and more human working conditions are matters for workers to strive after, individually and collectively. The victimisation on a frightful scale, under the euphemism of retrenchment, could not be a matter of unconcern to the workmen and the recourse to "Satyagraha" which they still have is completely justified under the circumstances, and who is there so audacious as to say that the workmen have sinned against ordinary human sense or shown signs of any kind of perversity? The recourse to the step they had was the most fair and legitimate course they could take under the menace permanently hanging over their head. The spontaneous sympathy shown for about 2,000 retrenched fellow-workers by over 10,000 workmen as one man goes to show, as nothing else can do it, that oppression at times brings out the best in men. The Agent's latest communiqce is an open challenge to the workmen's right to protest against any administrative injustice or any impending danger to general security of service. It practically aims at delivering a deathblow to the workers' organised movement, the effect of which, it can well be apprehended, will react on the entire Labour movement in India. It is, therefore, necessary that the attempt of the employing class to subdue the legitimate aspirations of Labour must be resisted and resisted tooth and nail. To do this and to disperse the clouds that have gathered, the first and foremost duty of unionists should be to expose the aim underlying the official document under reference and the non-official negotiations that had taken place. The matter acquires a peculiar colour when it is taken into consideration that a band of railway employees claiming to be Central Council members of the Union and carrying the badge of the Union was let loose in the railway colony at Kharagpur, just before the fatal announcement of the Agent to preach to the suffering men that almost all their demands had been met by the administration through the very tactful handling of the situation by the President of the Union. From paragraph 4 of the Agent's notice, it appears that the President of the Union during his interview with the Agent on the 10th November must have urged only one point, i.e. the payment of lock-out wages only. Amongst the minimum demands put forward by the union, the question of taking back the men who had been retrenched comes first in the order of importance. It is interesting that the President had assured the workers in a public meeting at Kharagpur that he had received hopes of the demand 'that there would be no block retrenchment' being met by the administration, as also of three other demands relating to full lock-out wages, facilities of representation at the proposed enquiry, etc. There is no acknowledgment of this fact in the Agent's communique, nor had Mr. Girl said anything about it, while availing himself of the opportunity of making an announcement of his negotiations with the administration, except referring to the payment of only lock-out wages, as published in "Forward" of the 19th November and in other papers.

With reference to paragraph 5 of the communique, it amounts to a reiteration of the refusal of all the minimum demands put forward by the Central Council of the Union in the beginning of this month. The reference by the Agent to the administration having the right to determine the number of staff it is to employ, paraphrased into plain language, resolves itself into the assertion that the administration has the undisputed right to victimise men if it so chooses. It further says that it cannot agree to reinstate the discharged men. It is worth remembering that the cause of the present deadlock was the retrenchment of a large number of workers, round which all this agitation has been going on and still bids fair to gather further force and intensity, if side-tracking of the issue by leaders is eliminated. Under such circumstances, it was extremely necessary for union leaders to have focussed all their attention on the question of stopping the pitiless retrenchment and thereby saving 2,000 families from starvation. It is the duty of the Union and Union leaders to fight for the retrenched men heroically, manfully and un-cowed. The prevalence of unemployment in the country should have made the leaders alive to the most human aspect of the case. There was a clear necessity of combating this monster of retrenchment, with a view to force retraction of the policy of retrenchment in railway workshops once for all to establish security of service. Under the circumstances, the introduction of a side-issue after a decision had been taken was most impolitic, as it has resulted in helping the administration in its attempt to get back the men without any settlement.

With reference to paragraph 6, we fail to see how the Enquiry Committee composed of two officers can be looked upon as likely to give satisfaction. One of the officers belongs to the Railway, which has itself pursued victimisation most relentlessly and the other officer belongs to the government, which had in its communique on the subject pronounced its views in support of the railway company's version in regard to the matter. It is worth while pointing out that about 98 per cent. of the so-called retrenched men were strikers during the last railway strike, and yet in the terms of reference, as we find from the Agent's communique, the two officers would only enquire into allegations of victimisation and special hardship arising out of the discharges. Further this committee does not engage to go into the question of the retrenchment itself and the policy governing it, though not declared, and make recommendations for its recall, total or partial. So far as the workers are concerned, the position remains the same absoletely unaltered. This is corroborated by the Government's declaration restricting the scope of the enquiry as above.

With reference to para 7, it is stated therein that the demand for full wages for the lock-out period cannot be conceded, but as an act of grace (see para 8), the administration may consider favourably about the matter for the reason that a large proportion of the staff must be undergoing hardship on account of being away from work through intimidation and misguidance. The consideration of the grant of lock-out wages is also conditional. First, the men should return to work unconditionally. Secondly, they must work satisfactorily for complete two months after resumption of duty. Thirdly, they must regard this as a final settlement of the dispute. Fourthly, they must not expect the Company to indicate at present the amount of subsistence allowance it is prepared to offer and the manner in which it will pay it, nor does it guarantee the extent to which it feels justified to grant it, as in its estimation, the whole consideration depends on the spirit in which the men will work and it also depends on the unconditional acceptance of the retrenchment order as a settled fact without demur. The whole thing is not only hedged round by conditions, but there is also no mention as to what in the opinion of the administration would be considered the right spirit. Can any one mistake the meaning underlying this offer to human beings like the offerer himself? May we now enquire if this was at all worth while so strenuously fishing for?—Yours, etc.,

SURENDRA MOHAN MITRA.
North Bantra, Howrah,
November 27.

CONTEX
The surest, safest, most effective and infallible remedy to prevent conception (pregnancy). It avoids all possibility of being pregnant.
Price per phial Re. 1-3-0 V.P. extra
ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, AGRA

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

A GREAT WESTERN MUSICIAN'S PILGRIMAGE TO INDIA.

Mr. Leopold Stokowski, Conductor of The Philadelphia Orchestra, which is said to be one of the best in the world, has arrived in Bombay to study Indian music. He is of Polish origin, and has for years been interested in various forms of Indian philosopy and religion. Amongst other places he will visit are, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Abu, Udaipur, Chitor, Ajmer, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Calcutta, Madras, Tanjore Trichinopoly, Madura, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Elaya, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa. He hopes to to take back to Amedica and Europe something of the music and thought of India, so as to make greater understanding and sympathy between the East and West. Ragini Devi writing about him in the current number of the "Modern Review" says':—

Leopold Stokowski, the famous Conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, is visiting India.

Mr. Stokowski is a world figure in the realm of Western music, and his orchestra is recognized as an organization of talented musicians, so well-balanced, so well-trained and thoroughly skilled in musicianship, that it is accepted without debate as the finest symphonic orchestra America has ever known.

American press reviews describe Mr. Stokowski as "genius," "superman," "prophet," "electrifying personality," "the conductor who inspires"—attributes which are a most convincing testimonial to his greatness.

After many triumphant seasons of concerts, Mr. Stokowski is taking a much needed rest. He has left the United States on an extended tour, not as an orchestral conductor, but as a simple pilgrim, to rest, to meditate and to find new inspiration spiritually and musically.

He has chosen India for his pilgrimage because he has for years drawn inspiration from the various forms of Hindu religious philosophy, and hopes to derive a fuller knowledge of Truth under the guidance of a Guru.

He is also very much interested in Hindu classical music and rhythms. Several Ragas which the writer sang for him to the accompaniment of Tambura he thought melodically beautiful. He had also heard some exquisite vina music which impressed him deeply, he said.

His travels will take him through Ceylon, and from South India to North as far as Darjeeling. He will also visit the historical temples and the museums of art throughout India. During his travels he hopes to meet the finest musicians in each province, and to study the theory of Hindu music as well.

He is seeking to know the ancient and true culture of India. It is always the Voice of the Eternal Truth speaking through the Vedas the Bhagavad Gita and other sacred texts which is heard in the Western world that impels their people to come with hope to India. It is the spirit of Nada Brahma that somehow still lives in Hindu misic despite the confusion of centuries which stirs hearts.

Mr. Stokowski hopes to take back to America and Europe a message of Truth revealed in the religion, art and music of India, and thereby bring about a great understanding and sympathy between the East and the West.

I.Z. 899

Do You Suffer from Pimples, Rashes, Spots or Eczema?

YOU can always rely upon Zam-Buk to put your skin right. If you suffer from pimples, rash, eczema or other soreness, irritation or "breaking out," dress the parts gently with this splendid herbal balm. In cases of cuts, burns and similar injuries, spread the Zam-Buk on a piece of clean lint and then cover up

When applied to broken, sore or diseased skin, Zam-Buk quickly soothes away pain, allays swelling, subdues inflammation, and *kills* and *excludes* the germs responsible for blood-poison and disfiguring eruptions.

An important distinction between Zam-Buk and fatty ointments is that Zam-Buk is so extremely refined that its valuable essential oils soak naturally into the underlying tissues, where eczema, ringworm, ulcers, poisoned sores, and other serious disease has its roots. Hence Zam-Buk purifies and heals from below. It induces healthy conditions *throughout the tissues*, and does not lie uselessly on the surface skin like ointments compounded from animal fats and insoluble mineral drugs.

ZAM-BUK is sold in handy boxes at Re. One or Rs.2-4 family size by medicine dealers everywhere. Direct from Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Gharni Road, Bombay.

Zam-Buk
Will Give You
A CLEAR SKIN

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented
G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

Telegram :—'DAYARAM,' MATHERAN —— BEST SWEETS BOMBAY
MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1927.
Up-to-date Accommodations, Best Climate, and Majestic Bungalow.
With the old, faithful and obedient Servants.
PROPRIETOR :—**Dayaram Damodar Mithaiwala.**

OFFICE :—
548, Chira Bazar, Bombay No. 2
Phone—24777.

BRANCH :—
393, Tram Terminus, Grant Road No. 7.
Phone—41140.

MANAGER, ROYAL HINDU HOTEL, Chawk Hall, Matheran.

Digitized by Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
SUNDAY EDITION.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/3 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
DAILY EDITION.
Local. Mofussil.
1 Year Rs. 10 Rs. 16
6 Months " 5 " 8-4
3 Months " 2-8 " 4-4
1 Month " 1-14 " 2-4
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 187— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7 1927 ONE ANNA

IMPERIALISM UNMASKED

A MASS OF HYPOCRITICAL ORATORY

LALAJI ON COMMISSION DEBATE

Lala Lajpat Rai writing in "The People" on the Commission debate states: "If even a few British Labour M.P.'s had stood out for justice for India, we would have continued to put faith in them, but no, not a single member voted against the resolution except poor "Sak" who is of course not a British labourite.

The Parliamentary debate on the Statutory Commission resolution ought to open the eyes of all Indian political parties, as it shows conclusively that India cannot expect anything which matters from any of them. Mr. T C. Goswami must have been very unhappy to find himself quoted in support of the proposition that no Hindu organisation in the country represented the community in which he was born. But that reference only shows how hopelessly dishnoest and unscrupulous British statesmen are. To expect honesty and fair play from an Imperialist Tory statesman is to expect the leopard to change its spots. Imperialism is an edifice of dishonesty. Lord Birkenhead must have known full well that there was no question of giving any representation to any community as such. The only question before him was to give representation to India. The procedure which he recommends for the appointment of a select committee of the Indian Legislature, could have been followed in the selection of the Indian members of the Royal Commission if his Government wanted them. His talk about the representation of the Indian masses in general and the depressed classes in particular was the greatest piece of hypocritical

"Chronicle" Photo
H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the St. Andrews High School, Bandra on Sunday.

oratory known to history. Much did he or any Imperialist ever care for the masses except as pawns in their game of class domination! It appears that the depressed classes have only come into existence since the Reforms were introduced. Did they not exist before? Did any Government, Tory or Liberal or Labour, ever do anything for them? After about 200 years of British rule, now the British statesmen and journalists have suddenly discovered that they could effectively use the existence of this class to defeat the intelligentsia in their demand for political rights.

STARVATION POINT.

Ramsay MacDonald, another clever Imperialist thinks that the provision for the functioning of the Select Committee of the Indian Legislatures is a compliment to the latter. But Lord Birkenhead does not accept that view. He says in effect that the Indian Legislature is not a representative body. And he is right. The only people who can represent the Indian masses, are the English statesmen and the Anglo-Indian merchants like Sir Hubert Carr or sir Walter Wilson who have bled them white. Lord Birkenhead boasts of having saved India from anarchy and chaos. Who asked Lord Birkenhead's predecessors to do so and how would India have been worse if she had been left to herself? The number of those that would have been killed in fratricidal wars and disorders, would not have been larger than the number killed in British wars and those that died in famines and epidemics which were due to the exploitation of the masses by these foreigners having reduced their vitality to almost zero point. Even now, millions die because of insufficient food and diseases resulting from insufficient and bad food. Only the other day. Dr. Harold Mann, an Englishman who came into close contact with the Agriculturists of the Bombay Presidency, testified to the miserable condition of the peasantry in the Bombay Presidency. The condition of masses in other provinces is equally bad except that it is a bit better in parts of the Punjab. The condition of the middle classes is reaching the starvation point. These people talking of the masses are just like the lion pitying the lamb. Let the British lion behave like a lion, but let him not usurp the function of the fox. These two qualities do not go together. We can understand the language of the "Morning Post" school—"We have won India by the sword, and for the benefit of our people. It is our property. We intend to keep it by the sword. We don't understand and shall not tolerate any damned nonsense about the rights of the people, about representative institutions and about democracy. Democracy is all all right for home consumption because nothing else will do, but as for India which is unable to fight and unable to defend herself, thanks to our masterly policy, we cannot think of conceding anything which would reduce our property and decrease our authority.'

Yes, we understand that logic. It is perfect and without flaw. But when Birkenhead talks of the masses and of the representation of the various classes, he talks a language in which we cannot place the slightest possible faith. That, in our view, is adding insult to injury. We are, however, glad that Lord Birkenhead exposed Ramsay MacDonald and his party so thoroughly. He has laid them bare for the inspection of their admirers in India—among whom I counted myself. He has told us how he consulted Macdonald at every stage and how the choice of the Labour members was made with his consent and approval. He even states that he did not and does not know Major Attlee, M.P., Evidently then the Major's name was suggested by his chief. After having approved of the whole scheme of a purely Parliamentary Commission and having nominated members on it, how could Ramsay MacDonald, with any decency, oppose it at this stage?

A BROKEN REED.

But what we fail to comprehend is the attitude of Mr. George Lansbury. Even he has proved to be a broken reed. Imagine Lansbury talking of boycott, being a tactical blunder. May I ask if the general strike inaugurated by him was an act of wisdom? What has been the outcome of it but the complete emasculation of the Trade Unions? Mr. Lansbury has, in his life-time been guilty of a larger number of "tactical blunders" than any Indian Nationalist ever has been or can be. If even a few British Labour M.P.'s had stood out for justice to India, we would have continued to put faith in them, but no, not a single member voted against the resolution except poor "Sak" who is of course not a British Labourite.

Judging from Reuter's reports of the speeches made on the two occasions, the matter was debated on in the House of Commons, it appears that the best speech of an English M.P., from the Indian point of view, was that of Col. Wedgwood. Tom Johnston, that friend of Indian Labour, blessed the whole scheme whole-heartedly. There was not a single member of the "Left" wing except the Colonel who stood out for India. Such are our friends in the British Parliament. The Tory Government have achieved a double purpose. They have had their way and they have destroyed what little faith India had in British Labour. We now know that all are black, black without any redeeming feature. Oh! I beg your pardon. They are all white, as the teeth of the elephant. They became red when it suits their purpose. Otherwise they are always white. I am glad that the idol has been broken. There is nothing left in that temple of Imperialism now for us to think of, with affection or trust. As far as I am concerned, I never placed any faith in any of them as far as fundamentals were concerned. In the Non-co-operation days, when Colonel Wedgwood was on a visit to India, and when we addressed many public meetings together, I made the point clear every time I spoke in his company. But surely I never expected such a complete 'debacle' as the Labour Party has treated us to, in the matter of this Commission. The worst speech was that of that perennial wobbler, Lord Olivier. I have had the honour of his acquaintance since 1924, and have had many talks with him, but I have so far entirely failed to discover what he stands for. It seems that the chief of his party can make him do anything. In his hands he is as plastic as potter's clay. Coming nearer home, Sir Hubert Carr, an Anglo-Indian merchant, calls the talk of boycott "silly if not wicked." May I ask him if it is more wicked than usurping a country, depriving it of all political rights and then exploiting it and insulting, it? A subject people who have been disarmed by force and are kept disarmed by force, are no doubt 'wicked" in the eyes of their masters if they ever make the slightest effort to regain their lost country. They are particularly 'silly' as well as 'wicked' in the eyes of those who have fattened themselves and are fattening themselves every day, on the helpless people of the country. Men who come penniless from England, became millionaries and multi-millionaires by coming to India. I have not the honour of knowing Sir Hubert Carr personally. I make no insinuations against him, but there are many others for whom the description is quite true.

But what is the use of all this show of temper (though it is only natural) if we cannot recognise that the entire fault is ours, the whole responsibility is ours and the remedy is in our own hands? If we could only unite and take concerted action, things would begin to brighten up, and we could get what we want without firing one shot and without causing the slightest violence. The difficulty is, as the Englishman understands and takes advantage of, that there is no provable sanction behind our demands, beyond the helplessness of our people and the inherent justice of our claims. There is no justice in this world. All appeals to other peoples' sense of justice and fairness are the cries of impotence. Our national impotence is the greatest justification for all that is being done to us by our masters. We talk, we foam, we fret, we bluff, but we always end in smoke and in impotence. Such a people deserve nothing better than what they are getting. The world can have no respect for them. Even a contemptible insignificant woman like Miss Mayo can heap insults on them without rousing any 'real live' feeling of resentment in them. 'If such are thy gods, O Israel.'—what hope can there be either on earth or in heaven?

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC, 7TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaldas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are born to do a battle, grim and great, with your fate as well as with those of others, that is you are one of the so-called heaven-born or Empire-builders on whose mercy (rather, lack of it) the fate of the thousands, if not millions, of coloured people hangs. You are a living damocles' sword, and may God save your face from being seen either in the country, district, town, or in paterfamilias. The hystery of lynching in America will illustrate the point I wish to drive on your thick skull. There have been 4,000 lynchings in America in 42 years (1885-1927). Of the 4,000 people lynched, 700 odd were 'white' people. Lynching was invented for coloured people; but it made the White people so busy that while they were at it they lynched 700 of themselves!! You are certainly of that mentality, and will not hesitate to turn an engine of oppression and destruction on even your own 'jatwala' or kith and kin, if you are roused to wrath, holy or otherwise; and, like Archilles you will swear by your gods (tin ones or petticoat gods of flesh and blood) to wreak the vengeance. When you have done your work and Nature begins to do hers after examining your account and land her mighty blows, a million times more powerful than those of Tunny or Dempsey, you will whine and wail like a pariah dog, and exclaim, like the Blind Boy whose pathetic account we read in papers lately "Has God really forgotten me"? Fool, Fool, not thrice but a trillion times accursed fool!

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Yusuf's Lies.

On his return from Shahinda, Yusuf had not cared to meet Himm. On the other hand, he was trying to avoid him. Himm was naturally anxious to meet Yusuf as Mrs. Murphy had informed Himm of Yusuf's visit to Shahinda. After waiting him a few days, Himm could no longer resist the temptation of boarding Yusuf in his own den. He asked him a straight question. "Have you been to see Shahinda?"

"Not exactly," prevaricated Yusuf.

"Very well, what are exactly the facts?"

"There are really no facts," concluded Yusuf which was true, since Yusuf was constitutionally incapable of distinguishing facts from his own lies, with which he was accustomed to tint even the least controversial of facts. Himm was quite powerful to extort from Yusuf even an admission that he had seen Shahinda. He, however, knew that De Morgan had some influence over Yusuf. He would exploit it. So he confided to De Morgan all he had heard about Yusuf's doings. Himm did not mind that Yusuf had visited Shahinda but what he very much minded was that he might have further poisoned Shahinda's mind against him. De Morgan took occasion to meet Yusuf in a confiding mood. In fact, Yusuf was pluming himself up on his own success, in having captured the adorable Shahinda for himself. He told De Morgan of his visit to her. He had had long chats about Himm. Shahinda did really love Himm but she was the worshipper of his intellect and not the adorer of his frame. Her love to him was purely altruistic and ethical. It was consequently nebulous and fleeting. It could not crystalise in action. She had been secretly married to Himm in the church of God but the consummation of their marriage was only possible in paradise. Himm was a philosopher and believed in the doctrine of metempsychosis. His soul would assimilate Shahinda's soul in the process of time. The process had begun but it takes aeons for the two souls to get thoroughly assimilated. Shahinda still loved Himm and she would die loving him. But the quality of her love being ethereal, did not produce any effect upon the physical plane. Yusuf found a virgin soil there and he, therefore, pressed his own suit which appealed to her lower nature. He let alone her higher nature which had been sufficiently exploited by her relations real and *quasi* including Himm. Yusuf was not a believer in the transmigration of soul's. He believed in a single life and wanted to make the most of it. As for Shahinda she had no fixed beliefs of her own. She believed with Himm the fascinating doctrine of the immortality of the soul, its assimilation of other souls allied to it by spiritual affinity and their relative position in the cosmos. These exalted doctrines appealed only to the few—the many scoffed at them. But to those to whom they appealed they were a more living reality than their own physical existence or well-being. To them the truth of human existence was presented in a new light, to them the accepted human institutions had no meaning. To them reality of the conventions was a hollow bubble; to them the morality of the market place was a mask. To them the ethical principle appeal was not what appealed to and was applicable to the multitude, but a principle which counted the power of the freedom of will and the supremacy of the individual. To them man's freedom consisted not in the weak compliance with his time worn shibboleths which had descended to him as a result of confused thought; clerical tyranny and social inertia born of the mass conservation. They yearned to live a more spacious life, a happier life dependent upon the free volition of the parties. To them true marriage meant an alliance of the two souls allied and assimilated by natural affinity. To them no coercive power of the society was necessary for their continued union. As man was free, so was the woman. Why should they barter their free colour for a mess of pottage. Marriage is universally denounced as a lottery and yet society clings to the old institution because it is afraid of a change. The masses cannot think; the masses will not think that they are little distinguishable from the brute creations who lead their little lives and die. Himm was a social iconoclast he had striven to purge society of all its wrongs, to free it from all its accustomed thraldom—to remove from it its hallucinations, traps and halter, to rock lease it upon the foundation of reason rationalise its compacts, revise its restrictions, emancipate its slaves. But it was a great task and to that task Himm required the guiding hand of a thoughtful counsellor. He had discovered in Shahinda an uncut diamond-a diamond which when cut and ground and polished and its face burnished by the hand of the skilled craftsman would shed a radiance and a light which would penetrate the innermost caverns of society. It may not bring in the millennium but it would hasten its advent. A beginning had to be made and some one had to make it. Man was a social slave to his power, for initiation his driving force and striking power was hedged round, curbed and controlled by the combined influence of the church, the court and proletariate. How long would man be content to live and die in the midst of such awful surroundings? How long will he fail to exercise his wonted power? How long will he be a willing sacrificial heart driven to the altar by the vampires of dark ages?

These were the idols of Himm's golden dream. He imagined building for himself a city of God set upon a hill, the rules of which denied no one his liberty supported every one in his effort to put forth his best human endeavour. He would convulse society by his neogospel—if only he could find a willing coadjutor—one to share his views and urge him onwards in his mission. Such a coadjutor must be a woman for it is the woman who had been trampled down upon by man. All his laws were man made all institutions devised to subserve his pleasure and promote his pursuits.

Himmat was the child of light. Yusuf was the child of darkness. Shahinda was the playground. The two had entered into a contest. Who would win? De Morgan was in a way the keeper of the ring. Well, to resume the narrative. Yusuf confided to De Morgan that he was himself sweet on Shahinda, that she had taken kindly to him, that he had prosecuted his suit with all the vigour of a trained cavalier, and that the only doubt Shahinda had in her mind was whether her obligations to Himm would permit of her accepting Yusuf as his substitute. Yusuf had told Shahinda that Himm's love for her was spurious, that he was equally pledged to other women and that in his discreet disguise of a polished gentleman lurked the heart of a Don Juan. This Shahinda had readily believed because some one had told her of Himm's friendship with Roshnara whom Shahinda knew. Roshnara had confessed to Shahinda about Himm's approaches to her and Shahinda had trusted Roshnara as it never crossed her mind that Roshnara might be lying for her own sake.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Yusuf's plan of campaign.

With all this information in his possession, Yusuf began to bethink himself his plan of campaign to capture the heart of Shahinda. He had promised to write to her which he did. He had promised to revisit her which he had still to do. Their correspondence was one of growing warmth and cordiality, while Shahinda's letters to Himm were becoming daily more vitriolic in their tone and savoured of gall and wormwood in their temper. If Himm had been a scheming man he too had a scheme ready to hand. But he was a born moralist. His behaviour towards the fair sex had always been strictly correct, and thought he took special delight in intellectual company, he took no pleasure in that company, if it was not refined.

And as for his relationship with Shahinda he was not able to diagnose its reason. He loved her for her own sake with all his might and main, but in loving her he equally worshiped her. He was quite conscious of her infirmities but he made light of them. All lovers believe that their inamorata is divine. He was one of them. The person they love is an ideal fictitious person, possessed of qualities which they find centered in the woman of their choice. Lovers are the votaries of idols who prostrate their bodies before them, believing in their divinity and centering in them all virtue and power. The idol may be how muchsoever repulsive. It may be only a shapeless cobble or a hewn monstrosity, a carved ape or a blackened demon. But the devout worshipper sees in it nothing of ugliness. He makes his prostrations before it, in all seriousness, fully believing if only his demand is accompanied by sufficient devotion. Such faith does not merely affect the heathen. It inspires equally the Christian, the Moslem and the worshipper of one God and of all gods.

A similar devotion affects the lover. He believes his sweetheart possessed of all the virtues of a Diana, all the beauties of Venus, all the wisdom of Minerva and all the virtues of Lucretia.

In his amorous devotion he does not believe his lady mortal. He firmly holds her to be somehow immortal though she assumes the garb of a mortal. When the time for disillusionment comes, it is too late—it is often too late. But while the religious or amorous frenzy lasts the devout worshipper as the devoted lover is the pitiable object of credulity, make-believe and surcharged superstition.

Yusuf's plan of campaign was crude though sufficiently crafty. Its merit lay in its execution. He had at first avoided giving all information about Shahinda to Himm. Yusuf's refusal whetted Himm's curiosity. He asked if "daddy" was still there. Yusuf replied that he was. He even hinted that Shahinda's name was taken in low whispers by the womenfolk on account of her stranger guest and her attention to him. He spoke nothing directly to Himm about either of them. But such was the impression created on Himm's mind. Yusuf had all along maintained that given a man and a woman together, their intimacy was one for a fair presumption. He could not believe that friends of the two sexes might be intimate without being suspected. In a country where women are kept in the house as luggage in darkened rooms and are moved about in packing cases such suspicion is natural. The freedom of the Indian woman is still in the coming. Their education has not proceeded far enough to make their voice clamant. There are certain communities who have adopted western ideals of life. Shahinda belonged to one of them. She was herself brought up in Europe and had brought back with her the free air of Europe. Her ambition was fired by the easy lives which she had seen her western sisters leading. Consequently, she was more manly in her receptions than most men of India. She would consort with men with a freedom which took the breath of the Indian Mrs. Grundy away. Yusuf knew this and made the most of what he had seen in his short sojourn at Shahinda's city.

He first put Himm in a receptive mood by evincing his own reluctance to be communicative. He then let fall suggestive hints and began to make insinuations which Himm warmly repudiated.

He then produced Shahinda's letter in which occurred one word "affectionately". Yusuf gave the contents of the letter which he would not show to Himm, but Himm was uncovinced and Yusuf gave up the front attack thinking it safer to launch a flank attack through De Morgan.

De Morgan was a Frenchman naturalised in England. He was in the middle forties and a confirmed bachelor. He was misogamist. He complained that marriage as an institution should have been abandoned with the crusades. He was for free love and believed in the emancipating influence of Platonism. But in other respects, he was an arrant conservative. He was a high churchman, read lessons in church, was regular in his attendance and was regarded as a pillar of clerical orthodoxy. He had had developed a fascinating hobby for gardening and was a constant visitor to Himm who also possessed a large garden and by the way, maintained a sumptuous table. His home was the rendezvous of the jeud'esprit of Sobhanpur.

Yusuf was De Morgan's devil and got an odd crumb fro Himm's legal table.

Printed and Published for the "Bom SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.